

IRA acknowledges attack

DUBLIN (R) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) Friday acknowledged killing a British soldier's wife in West Germany but said the shooting was a mistake. The Irish Republican Press Centre in Dublin said the victim, a West German woman in her late twenties, was shot Thursday "in the belief that she was a member of the British army garrison at Dortmund." The soldier's wife was sitting in a parked car with British number plates when a gunman wearing British army fatigues approached and fired 14 shots from a Kalashnikov assault rifle. The attack was the third against British targets in West Germany in two weeks by IRA guerrillas fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland. It was the first time a member of a soldier's family had been killed in West Germany. "We are up against the cowardly actions of terrorists who go for innocent, defenceless people," British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told reporters during a visit to Scotland. She stressed a need for constant vigilance, but said: "It is very difficult, impossible, to get 100 per cent defence." In London, members of parliament called for tighter security for army personnel to combat the increasing frequency of IRA attacks against British targets on the European mainland.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرأى

Fresh attacks in Medellin

MEDILLIN (R) — Fresh bomb and arson attacks rocked Colombia's drug capital Friday as the army announced that it had seized a pilot for reputed Medellin cartel leader Pablo Escobar on charges of killing a police commander. Meanwhile, newspapers published a public opinion poll saying nearly two-thirds of Colombians backed the extradition of traffickers sought by the United States, but largely opposed the arrival of foreign troops to battle the drug barons. The army in Medellin, the city at the hub of the world's cocaine trade, said soldiers detained nine people, including a pilot for Escobar, for the killing of a state police commander here Aug. 18. Escobar is among the dozen most wanted traffickers sought by Washington to stand trial in the United States. The Bogota government this week offered rewards of the equivalent of up to \$250,000 for information leading to his capture. The press office of the National University said Thursday that two students had been injured in an anti-American protest Thursday in which a U.S. flag was burned following the extradition of a reputed cartel financier to the United States, Eduardo Martinez Romero, who appeared in a court in Atlanta Thursday, was the first drug suspect to be extradited to the United States since extradition was reinstated by President Virgilio Barco three weeks ago.

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Crown Prince to brief U.S. leaders on peace efforts, situation

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan left on a working visit to Washington Friday to discuss economic aid and the Middle East situation with United States officials.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the Crown Prince would meet U.S. President George Bush, Vice-President Dan Quayle, Secretary of State James Baker and World Bank and Inter-

national Monetary Fund (IMF) representatives. The Crown Prince, who is accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, was seen off from Amman by His Majesty King Hussein, royal family members, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior officials.

Petra said the Crown Prince would brief American leaders on Middle East peace efforts and the situation in the region as well as

the suffering of the Palestinian people living in the occupied territories. He will also discuss the outcome of the Jordanian government's economic, monetary and social reform programmes, Petra said.

In addition to his talks with senior U.S. officials, the Crown Prince will also meet with American businessmen and deliver lectures at several American universities and academic institutions.

S. Yemeni leader arrives here today on state visit

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — South Yemeni head of state Haider Abu Bakr Al Attas arrives here Saturday on a state visit to Jordan, his first after assuming power in 1987.

Announcing Attas' several-day visit, the Royal Court said Thursday that His Majesty King Hussein and the South Yemeni leader would discuss the latest developments and the current situation in the regional and international scenes as well as Jordanian-South Yemeni relations.

One of the topics expected to be dealt with by the King and Attas is possible South Yemeni entry to the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), which now groups Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen. The grouping has left the door open for other Arab states to join the alliance, which was established earlier this year.

South Yemeni officials have indicated that their country's membership in the council hinges on reunification of the two Yemens. Talks between Sanaa and Aden on the issue produced

Haider Abu Bakr Al Attas

several border agreements and arrangements last year, but the focal point of reunification has not been reached yet, according to reports.

Attas visited Jordan to attend the 1987 Arab summit held in Amman.

A high-level South Yemeni delegation visited Amman last week and discussed cooperation in various fields, including economy, commerce, science and tech-

nology.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the talks, which concluded Thursday, dealt with a final formula for establishing a joint Jordanian-South Yemeni higher committee for "comprehensive cooperation," which will be entrusted with drafting and presenting proposals to develop and expand cooperation between the two countries and following up on agreements signed between them.

The Jordanian side to the meetings included Supply Minister Ibrahim Ayyoub, Industry and Trade Minister Ziad Annab and Agriculture Minister Bassem Saket. South Yemen was represented by Industry, Trade and Supply Minister Abdullah Mohammad Al-Othman and Agriculture Minister Ahmad Ali Moqbil.

The two sides also reviewed an agreement related to developing economic, technical, cultural and scientific cooperation and another related to developing trade ties. Further agreements are expected to be discussed Saturday, Petra said.



Palestinian students head for school from their home in the sand dunes of Gaza.

Firebomb hurled at Israeli troops

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A firebomb was thrown at Israeli soldiers Friday in the occupied West Bank town of Bethlehem. The army said no one was injured.

"This morning a molotov cocktail was thrown in the direction of an army foot patrol. It crashed on the ground and caught fire," an army spokesman said.

Palestinians said troops then ordered townspeople to their homes. The army said it closed off the area to search for the assailants.

Israeli troops fighting the 21-month-long Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have repeatedly come under attack by Arabs hurling stones and firebombs.

In northern Israel, police defused a time bomb found early Friday at a soldiers' hitchhiking post near Pardes Hann. Some 25 people were held for questioning. Soldiers shot and paralysed a Palestinian woman whose car they were using as a shield against stone-throwers in a West Bank village, her husband said Friday.

Mohammad Sabatini, 40, told Reuters he was driving with his wife Sabah Abdel Aziz, 35, through Hussan village near Bethlehem Thursday night when clashes broke out between stone-throwing youths and troops.

"Soldiers told me to stop in the middle of the street to be a shield between them and the children. I was afraid of the stones, and I tried to move the car away."

"As I was trying to turn, a soldier opened fire from two metres away," he said at Jerusalem's Mokkased hospital, where his wife was in stable but critical condition.

Hospital officials said a bullet entered Sabatini's back, hitting her abdomen, right kidney, pancreas and spinal chord. She is paralysed from the waist down.

Two Arabs alleged to be collaborating with Israel were found dead in the Gaza Strip, Palestinians and Israeli radio reported.

Residents of Al Moghazi camp said they found the body of a 24-year-old Palestinian, Jaber Al Kiriawi, in a well. He had been missing for three weeks.

Israeli radio said masked assailants in Rafah refugee camp stabbed and beat to death 30-year-old Naaman Mahmoud Abu Saloum Friday morning.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, helicopters dropped troops for a raid on a village near the curfew city of Nablus which the army said netted a large number of wanted Palestinians.

In an unusually detailed statement, the military spokesman said soldiers were dropped into hiding places in mountainous ravines around Beit Jan, 10 kilometres from Nablus.

"During the action a great number of fugitives were arrested, including several wanted for terrorist actions," the statement said, using Israeli jargon for resistance attacks.

It quoted the Nablus area commander as saying: "What is new today is our taking action in open country outside villages by means of helicopters to capture the serious cases among the fugitives, who according to our information carry weapons."

Chief of Staff Dan Shomron told parliament this week the army was hunting 700 wanted activists regarded as the hard core of the uprising.

Belgrade summit ends with low-tone statement

BELGRADE (Agencies) — Non-aligned leaders ended a four-day summit early Friday with a declaration that scaled down anti-Western rhetoric and urged the developed world to help close the wealth gap between north and south.

The summit, due to end Thursday, dragged on past midnight as officials of the 102-member grouping wrangled over the venue for the next meeting on non-aligned foreign ministers in 1991.

Ghana was eventually chosen in preference to Venezuela.

The 10-page declaration adopted by acclamation and drafted by host country Yugoslavia largely jettisoned the harsh attacks on imperialism and colonialism which have marked non-aligned statements since the

movement was founded in 1961. It also struck a new note by stating that the improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations had led to a general easing of world tensions and created "a window of opportunity for the international community."

But it added that this had failed to arrest a dramatic deterioration in the economies of the vast majority of Third World countries, burdened by debt and under-development.

"We appeal to the developed world to face... the conflict which is older and deeper than the cold war and bloc confrontation — the conflict between affluence and poverty," it said.

In addition to the general declaration the conference adopted 42 other statements on a variety of political and economic themes

including regional conflicts ranging from Latin America to Cambodia.

But the statements prepared over differences between members and the summit's one attempt at mediation — a bid by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to bring Gulf rivals Iran and Iraq closer to peace — ended in failure.

The session passed a final declaration and adopted 30 political and economic resolutions dealing with such topics as the civil war in Afghanistan and the problem of terrorism.

Many of the resolutions were compromises, reflecting the deep divisions among members of the movement.

The summit demanded the immediate freeing of all hostages, and stressed that links are grow-

ing between terrorists, rightist paramilitary groups and drug smugglers.

The summit issued a mild declaration on the deadlocked talks between Iran and Iraq, making no mention of the lack of progress in the negotiations.

The declaration on Palestine urged the convening of an international peace conference under U.N. auspices and supported the Palestinian uprising.

It stressed the "special responsibility and role of the United States administration in effecting a change in Israel's position on the initiative for a settlement to the Middle East conflict and the Palestine question."

A special report expressed "grave concern" over the living conditions of Syrians in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

Ethiopian peace talks continue behind closed doors

ATLANTA (Agencies) — Negotiations aimed at ending the 28-year-old civil war in Ethiopia entered a second day Friday, with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter acting as a neutral observer.

Delegations from the Ethiopian government and the rebel Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) opened the preliminary peace talks Thursday.

The talks were held in private after a meeting with reporters and the warring sides issued opening statements. No time limit was set for their duration, but Carter said there would be no further public statements until the discussions were finished.

"Both sides have agreed that during this process of discussing these important issues they will

refrain from making statements to the press," Carter said.

"I've found in all my experience in negotiations that to make a daily or frequent report on what's going on inside the private talks is counterproductive to progress," he said. "It makes it very difficult if both sides are giving their own separate and sometimes conflicting reports about the process and also revealing private statements made in the talks."

The talks are an attempt to set an agenda for more substantive discussions later to bring peace between Ethiopia and the Eritrean rebels.

The two sides have been at war since 1961 over the independence of Eritrea, a former Italian colony that has Ethiopia's only direct

access to the Red Sea.

On the second day of talks chaired by Carter in this southern American city, the negotiators also held discussions with Andrew Young, a former American ambassador to the United Nations.

Africa's longest-running civil conflict, the war has killed hundreds of thousands of people, forced 800,000 to become refugees and driven the economy of poverty-stricken Ethiopia to near collapse.

Sources close to the conference, the first face-to-face encounter between the belligerents for more than a decade, suggested progress.

"Of course there are too many contentious issues to be resolved, but that the meeting is still on for

the second straight day is encouraging in itself," said a source quoted by Reuters.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, chairman of the 50-member Organisation of African Unity, and Tanzania's former President Julius Nyerere have been named as possible observers in future negotiations.

Ethiopia, clearly trying to improve the climate for the peace negotiations, last week freed more than 900 prisoners, some of them held for many years for political offences.

On Thursday Cuba said its last contingent of troops, who were deployed in Ethiopia in 1977 to fight alongside government forces in a border war with Somalia would pull out by Saturday.

Polish parliament begins cabinet nomination hearings

WARSAW (Agencies) — Committees of the Solidarity-controlled lower house of parliament began hearings Friday on nominees for the East Bloc's first non-Communist-led government.

Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Poland's first non-Communist leader in more than four decades, proposed a slate of ministers dominated by members of his own Solidarity movement.

The Sejm committees planned to meet through the weekend. A parliamentary vote on Mazowiecki's proposed new government was scheduled for Tuesday. Mazowiecki also was expected to outline his government's programme in a Sejm speech Tuesday.

Solidarity economics ministers, speaking only hours after their nomination, said Poland was facing an historic chance to switch to a Western-style market economy.

And the new Catholic Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski issued what amounted to a declaration of independence from Moscow, saying in his first public statement that he would demand that the Soviet Union return hundreds of thousands of Poles deported by Soviet dictator Josef Stalin.

"These people were treated terribly and we should look after them despite the difficulties," Skubiszewski said. "They were moved very far away, for example to Kazakhstan, and many of

them want to come back." Skubiszewski, a little-known independent Catholic professor, was one of several ministers in the Cabinet unveiled by Mazowiecki.

Solidarity has 10 posts in the cabinet. Communists and the small United Peasant Party have four each and the Democratic Party three. Parliament is holding three days of commission hearings to consider their appointments and the government is to be formally installed Tuesday.

"The government is the first in Eastern Europe since World War Two not controlled by Communists, but Communist ministers showed readiness to join in the changes."

Defence Minister Florian Siwicki said army service would be cut from two years to 18 months in 1991 and Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak promised to work to depoliticise the police and ensure full parliamentary control over the security services.

The government's team of Solidarity liberal economists told parliament Poland faced huge obstacles on the road to economic recovery but had to seize the rare chance for radical change.

"This is an historic chance for radical passage to a market economy system of the Western type," said Leszek Balcerowicz, the new finance minister and deputy prime minister.

Palestinians said seeking to break deadlock

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinian leaders in the Israeli-occupied territories, saying political deadlock has sparked a surge of violence, are urging the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to let them negotiate elections with Israel, Reuters reported.

Senior Palestinian sources said Friday the leaders plan to ask the PLO, through Egypt, to break the stalemate over Israeli proposals for a poll to choose Arab representatives to talks on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In a parallel effort, Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin was to meet U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in Washington Friday to discuss the stalled four-month-old initiative.

The Arab sources, quoted by Reuters, said local nationalist leaders Faisal Al Hussein and Radwan Abu Ayash would visit Cairo in the coming days to press their request for movement.

"They need to shout a little," said a Palestinian source, who spoke on condition of anonymity. Hussein has been in Europe for a conference and Abu Ayash is to leave Saturday.

Egypt, trying to mediate between a reluctant PLO and a recalcitrant Israel, has raised 10 conditions for Arab agreement to the election plan, some of which are anathema to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's right-wing Likud party.

The elections proposal has been deadlocked for weeks over a PLO demand that negotiators over the details of elections include Palestinians from outside the territories.

Israel insists on involving only local Palestinians.

In an article in the Palestinian daily Al Quds, a U.S. Jewish peace activist with close ties to the PLO urged the Tunis-based organisation to name a delegation acceptable to the U.S. government and Israeli Labour Party.

(Continued on page 2)

Aoun calls on U.S. to reconsider evacuation

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Army commander Michel Aoun Friday called on Washington to send back its evacuated diplomats as his forces battled Syrian troops and allied militiamen with tanks and mortars in the mountains overlooking Beirut.

His three-man cabinet issued a statement urging the United States to "reconsider the evacuation of its diplomats from Lebanon in order to preserve bilateral relations."

U.S. Ambassador John McCarthy and 29 diplomats were shifted from their heavily fortified embassy in east Beirut Wednesday after Aoun accused Washington of siding with Syria and was reported to have threatened to seize Americans. The pullout heightened the rightists' sense of isolation after six months of siege at a time when Aoun seeks to muster international support for his campaign to force the Syrians out of Lebanon, charging they are an occupying force (See page 2).

Aoun's apparent backdown came after he summoned his chief aides to a meeting in his underground command bunker, two floors below the shell-battered presidential palace in east Beirut, to assess the repercussions of the unprecedented U.S. move.

On Thursday, Aoun has hit out at Washington for abandoning Lebanon and has vowed to continue his "war of liberation."

"I will continue to fight until the end. I will fight alone until achieving the solution, liberation and victory," Aoun told Beirut's Al Bairak newspaper in an interview published Friday.

Police reported clashes around the Donar area, 20 kilometres northeast of Beirut on the mountains eastern flank of the besieged rightist enclave north of Beirut.

At least 830 people have been killed and 2,462 wounded since the battles broke out March 8. Aoun's cabinet, which is vying for power with a civilian government led by acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss, said Washington's decision to evacuate its diplomats was based on "illusions and rumors."

Aoun said Thursday he would welcome the American diplomats' return only if Washington recognised his cabinet as the "legitimate government" in Lebanon.

Friday's statement made no mention of that condition and it was not clear whether Aoun has

now dropped it. McCarthy, who arrived in Lebanon a year ago, has never presented his credentials to either Aoun or Hoss in an obvious effort to avoid recognising either of them.

In Beirut and the mountains to the northeast, Aoun's troops and Syrian forces and their Lebanese allies fought with mortars and rocket-propelled grenades across the green line battle zone separating the rightist enclave from Syrian-controlled territory.

There were no reports on casualties.

Foreign ministers of the Arab League's special three-nation committee on Lebanon will meet Sept. 13 in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to consider reviving the peace mission, the ministers announced late Wednesday.

A statement released in Rabat and Algiers said the ministers would "evaluate the situation and examine the possibility" of renewing the effort of the tripartite committee, made up of Morocco's King Hassan II, Algeria's President Chadli Benjedid and Saudi Arabia's King Fahd.

The results of the ministerial

(Continued on page 2)



A Message to all Foreign
Personnel & Guests
in Amman
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Rift with Washington blunts Aoun's dreams

By Michael Kuli

BEIRUT — The rift between Washington and army chief Michel Aoun that led to the evacuation of the U.S. embassy stems from conflicting views of the geopolitics of the Lebanese crisis.

Aoun says the crisis is domestic and can be resolved once Syria withdraws but he sees Washington viewing the 14-year-old civil war as part of a wider Middle East problem.

"The Americans did exactly what Aoun did not want them to do. They worked to stabilise the present balance of power between the (rightists) and Syria in Lebanon," said Lebanese columnist Sarkis Naoum.

"Their policy was no vanquished, no victor."

Analysts said Aoun's dream of disengaging his country from the Arab-Israeli conflict has been shattered by the Americans who he sees as using the Lebanon card in a regional game.

Aoun, who has vowed to drive Syria's 33,000 troops from his country, said last week Washington wanted to maintain Lebanon in turmoil until the broader Middle East problem was settled.

"The United States is not ready to deal with Lebanon's issue now. The administration thinks that Lebanon's solution should be part of the Arab-Israeli peace settlement," added Naoum.

Since he started his "war of liberation" against Syria in mid-March, Aoun, who is backed by Baghdad, has banked on Washington to support him but the U.S. administration stopped short of taking any positive action.

Aoun has accused Washington of seeking to divide Lebanon and backing Syria's "occupation" of his country.

He said the United States had "sold" Lebanon to Syria in return for Damascus giving up the Golan Heights to Israel. "Lebanon was the reward," Aoun contended.

Four days after Aoun made his accusations and amid anti-American demonstrations, all 30 U.S. diplomatic embassy staff including Ambassador John McCarthy were evacuated from east Beirut.

The U.S. administration insists the move was only to protect American diplomats. American analysts question this.

NEWS ANALYSIS

They ask why the U.S. embassy endured months of Syrian shelling, why after the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut an American presence was maintained?

American Middle East analyst Clyde Marks suggested the evacuation told Aoun Washington would not come to his defence and he must accept a ceasefire, and showed Lebanon's Muslims that Washington was not a Christian puppet.

The United States has avoided mention of Syrian involvement in the battles in Lebanon except when it felt the balance of power was tilting in favour of Syria and its allies.

"It was very clear that the Americans tried to contain the fighting in Lebanon and prevent any side from defeating the other," said one politician in the war-exhausted capital. "Syria draws its weight as a regional power from its military and political presence in Lebanon. Forcing the Syrians out of Lebanon now would mean changing the balance of power in a volatile region," he added.

Syria regards the deployment of its troops in neighbouring Lebanon, where Israel controls a self-styled "security zone" just 50 kilometres from Damascus, as a vital part of its national security.

Syria says it will never pull out unless Israel withdraws from South Lebanon. But the United States will not press Israel to leave now, diplomats say.

"Practically, Aoun is asking the Americans to change a deep-rooted approach to the region and abandon their policy towards the 41-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict," he said.

Political sources said what sometimes appeared as Washington support for Aoun was merely designed to wring concessions from Syria on regional issues.

One source said there were two clear instances of Syria yielding to Arab and U.S. pressure recently.

At an Arab summit in May, Syria changed direction and backed Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's peace drive, which entails recognition of Israel's right to exist.

At the summit Damascus welcomed Cairo's resumption to the Arab League after being one of Egypt's most bitter critics in the decade since Cairo signed a treaty with Israel.

"There will be no peace in Lebanon just temporary lulls until a regional settlement is achieved. I hope we will still be around to see the day," said an analyst.

Scores of protesters rushed to safety Tuesday after shells fired from the Western part of the capital dispersed hundreds of demonstrators who gathered around the American embassy to force Washington to support Army Commander Major-General Michel Aoun.

The embassy said the truck had been en route to a dam under construction in northern Iraq, and its explosives were "for use in engineering projects."

An official of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, an outlawed Kurdish movement fighting the Baghdad government, claimed Wednesday that sources inside Iraq said 700 bodies had been recovered. The official spoke on condition of anonymity.

London's Independent daily newspaper, quoting unidentified diplomats and Middle East sources, also reported at least 700 people were killed, including Egyptian engineers helping the Iraqis develop a new ballistic missile.

The embassy denied that a modified version of Argentina's medium-range Condor-2 surface-to-surface missile known as the Badr-2000 was being developed "between Iraq and any other country including Argentina," as news reports had said.

"Iraq has already proved being self-sufficient in its technological capabilities and it has produced middle-range missiles by developing a technology that is not yet available to Argentina itself," the statement said.

The embassy gave no further details about the facility between Al Hillah and Al Diwanah, about 65 kilometres south of Baghdad.

Iraq says explosion killed 19

LONDON (AP) — Iraq said Thursday that 19 people were killed in an explosion and fire at a fuel depot south of Baghdad Aug. 17, contradicting claims that at least 700 people died and that the site was a top-secret Iraqi missile plant.

The Iraqi embassy said 19 firefighters and civil defence workers attempting to control a fire at a depot containing "highly flammable gasoline materials" were killed when a passing truck packed with explosives detonated.

In a statement, the embassy said all the casualties were Iraqi nationals, and that a small number of workers suffered minor cuts when the explosion shattered the windows of passing buses. The fire was put out in a few hours, it said.

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Hopes of early end to Sudan war dashed

KHARTOUM (Agencies) —

Hopes of an early end to the vicious six-year-old civil war in Sudan have been dashed by rebel preconditions to a hastily-called peace conference, diplomats said Friday.

They said that the junta's last-minute invitation to rebel leader John Garang to attend the talks was "a publicity stunt."

The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) said it would boycott the talks unless the ruling military junta scrapped Islamic law — the issue at the heart of the uprising in the south.

The junta said Thursday the presence of the SPLA, which controls vast tracts of bush in the south, was not vital to the discussions.

"The SPLA does not represent Sudan and does not even represent the south," the government's chief negotiator Colonel Mohammed Al Amin Khalifa told a news conference.

"We cannot delay the conference for one or two persons," he said.

Khalifa guaranteed safe passage to Garang.

"I am inviting him to take part in the conference so we can hear his voice," he said.

However, Sudanese and diplomatic sources said the invitation to Garang at such a late stage might be a ploy.

"It looks like a publicity stunt to me," said a diplomat in Khartoum.

The clandestine radio of the SPLA said the government would first have to lift the state of emergency and suspend the Islamic penal code.

The radio broadcast, monitored in Nairobi, said the government could not expect Garang to meet with the committee until the military regime ended its "unprecedented terrorism."

In addition to suspension of the state of emergency and Sharia laws, the rebels said the government would have to take the following steps before talks could take place:

End a two-month-old curfew; lift bans on professional organisations, trade unions, political parties and the press; release all political prisoners; end widespread dismissal of police and army officers and members of the judiciary, and release all common criminals sentenced to amputations under the Islamic law.

"If the junta does all of the above," the rebel broadcast said, "the necessary, conducive conditions will have been set" and Garang would consider a meeting with the committee.

The SPLA's estimated 40,000 guerrillas were on a winning streak until May 1 when a series of unilateral ceasefire began, leading to a de-facto truce in the south where some 250,000 people died in hunger or disease, exacerbated by the war, last year.

At least three million people fled the south to escape fighting and famine.

With the junta virtually certain to reject Garang's demands, the diplomatic sources said there was little prospect of peace.

"One gets the feeling that the junta is just going through the motions to reflect an image at home and abroad of being keen on peace," said a diplomat.

The first direct peace talks between the junta which came to power in a coup June 30, and the SPLA were held in Addis Ababa last month but were fruitless.

NICOSIA (R) — The Tehran Times has welcomed Oman's offer to bridge the rift between Iran and Saudi Arabia.

The newspaper, which usually reflects the views of the Foreign Ministry, said Iran's relations with Oman during the past 10 years have been balanced despite its membership of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Riyadh severed diplomatic ties with Tehran in April 1988 after accusing Iran of "enemy-like acts."

Relations soured in July the previous year when over 400 people, mostly Iranian pilgrims, were killed in clashes with Saudi security forces during anti-Western protests at the annual pilgrimage in Mecca.

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Kidnapped Briton's wife appeals for news on reported death

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The wife of 75-year-old British former fighter pilot Jack Mann made an emotional appeal to his kidnappers Friday for more information about his reported death.

A weeping Sunny Mann told reporters at her apartment in the seaside Raouche neighbourhood in west Beirut that she was told of her husband's death Monday by a man she did not know.

"Someone called me Monday and asked to see me. We met at a shop in Hamra (central Beirut). He was well-dressed and spoke good English. We had coffee. He told me I have bad news for you: 'Your husband died,' she said.

"I couldn't believe it at first but now I think it is authentic. I would like the man to contact me with more details and information," she said.

Mann, a former battle of Britain fighter pilot, was seized May 12 as he drove to a bank in west Beirut.

Sunny Mann had been worried over her husband's health for some time because of his troublesome old war wounds and a stroke which left him in constant pain.

The previously unknown "Armed Struggle Cells" claimed responsibility for Mann's abduction. The clandestine group demanded the release of Arabs it said were jailed in Britain for killing Palestinian cartoonist Naji Al Ali.

British police say no one has been arrested for the 1987 killing. Other than Mann, 16 Westerners are missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon. They include Britons Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, journalist John McCarthy and teacher Brian Keenan, who holds dual Irish nationality.

Mann, who has lived in Lebanon since the end of World War II, was the first Briton to go missing since Waite was seized in January 1987.

The British embassy has repeatedly advised Britons against staying in west Beirut. Mann, short with grey hair, was known by friends as "Captain Mann" and worked as a pilot for Lebanon's Middle East Airlines (MEA) for several years.

The Manns were among a handful of Westerners who stayed in west Beirut after a wave of anti-Western attacks and abductions led to an exodus in 1986.

The British embassy registered 99 Britons living in west Beirut at the start of this year, many of them married to Lebanese men.

Sunny Mann has refused to leave Beirut fearing that such a move might be interpreted that she was abandoning her husband.

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2nd Petra Cultural Festival begins Sept. 10

By Abdullah Hasanat

WADI MOUSA — If this picturesque town in the foothills leading to the Nabatean city of Petra had not existed at the zenith of the old city, it has certainly endured it.

Today, the people of Wadi Mousa are evoking the history of Petra by calling their annual festival the Petra Cultural Festival, and tomorrow, Sept. 10, the Second Petra Cultural Festival begins.

The five-day event aims at "addressing the cultural awareness among the people of Wadi Mousa in particular and Jordanians at large, and at ensuring the continuation and refinement of indigenous ethics and values," according to the chairman of the festival committee and mayor of Wadi Mousa, Sulaiman Hasanat.

Indeed, the organisers have named the parking lot-turned theatre in front of the municipality building Al Harith the First, one of the kings of Petra. The stage background is adorned with a scale 1:15 painting of the Deir, one of Petra's most preserved monuments, drawn by a local artist, Jihad Al Hilali.

"We want people to know about their history, all of their history," said the public relations coordinator, Hanin Hasanat, a law student at the University of Jordan.

The activities of the festival include lectures on the history of Petra, the history of Jordan, the history of cultural life in the Kingdom and, living with the spirit of the day, a lecture on the history of parliamentary life in Jordan.

But this is not all. The organisers also want to entertain people, and they picked up from where the historical chain was broken.

Through exhibitions of previous achievements, the organising committee links the present to the past. Exhibitions include one on the castles of the desert, another on Petra, a third exhibition on the folklore of the region, a fourth one on the indigenous crafts, a fifth on the history of the Jordanian Armed Forces and a sixth exhibition of contemporary works of art organised by the University of Jordan.

These exhibitions are open free of charge all days of the festival from 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

"The festival's organising committee will be holding meetings with local leaders to emphasise the importance of a charter adopted last year at the first festival, in which the people of Wadi Mousa pledged to cut on bad social habits such as excessive spending, expensive marriages, shooting during weddings, and the like," Hani Hasanat said.

Poetry, the Arabs' most important art, will also be celebrated at the festival. Over two nights, seven poets will entertain the poetry-crazed people of Wadi Mousa.

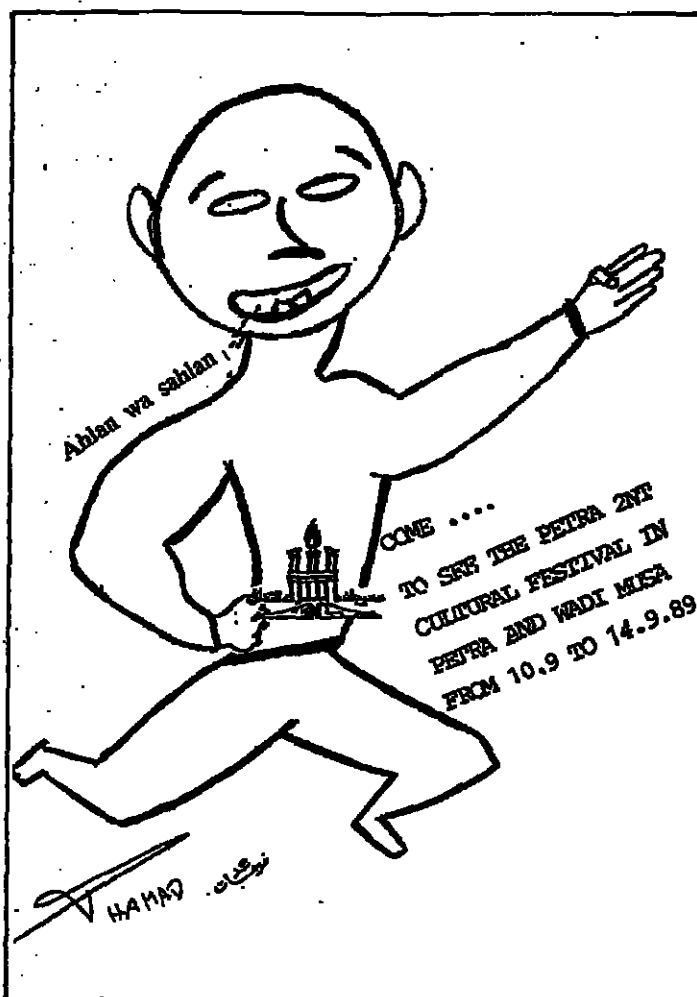
And those people better live up to the tastes of Wadi Mousa, because "everyone here, the old and the young are familiar with the works of at least a dozen Arab poets or more, and everyone can distinguish good poetry from bad ones," said one resident.

And if poetry evokes their souls, music evokes their spirits of long-journeying melodies and harvest evenings of joy and dance. The troupe to perform on the first night will be the Wadi Mousa Youth Centre's troupe. Nine more groups will perform during the five evenings, they include the Universities of Jordan and Yarmouk folkloric troupes, Radio Jordan's music ensemble, Al Qasr, Aqaba and Karak folkloric troupes, in addition to the Ministry of Culture's National Folklore Troupe.

For children, there will be two plays and afternoon entertainment hosted by the children of Wadi Mousa.

Events will take place at six various places in the town itself and outside Petra. Information booths at Ein Mousa at the entrance of the town and at the Petra Resthouse, will answer people's queries. Ushers will help direct people and traffic and only buses will be allowed to enter the town. All small cars will be parked outside.

Last year's festival attracted 1,000 people at the opening night and 3,000 at the closing evening, according to Hani Hasanat. He expects the number to reach 4,000 this year. He says that 90 per cent of last year's audience were young and "only very few women attended. This year we are catering for women, by allocating special sections at halls and theatres for them," he said.



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To finance the venture, the organising committee approached to the people of Wadi Mousa in Jordan and abroad, according to the head of the festival financial committee and manager of the town's Housing Bank, Khaled Al Amarat.

"We estimate the cost will be around JD 4,000. We already have to JD 4,500, Wadi Mousa in Bahrain alone contributed JD 800, the Ministry of Youth contributed JD 1,000, and the rest was contributed by town folks," he said.

According to Amarat, most of the cost will be spent on the visiting troupes' accommodation and the promotion of the festival.

Her Majesty Queen Noor is expected to open the festival and people are very enthusiastic about the prospect of seeing the Queen. "We do not see the Queen every day," said one, and a three-year-old boy snapped, "and we want to see the helicopter."

The writer is a native of Wadi Mousa and a member of the Jordan Times editorial staff.

Jordan marks World Literacy Day

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan, along with other countries, marked the World Literacy Day Friday.

On the occasion, Education Minister Adnan Badran said that Jordan has gone a long way in combatting illiteracy and has sought to provide education to all Jordanian citizens in a bid to uproot illiteracy and to universalise education.

Badran pointed out that the illiteracy rate in Jordan is no more than 20 per cent and that strenuous efforts are currently underway to bring this percentage further down in a serious effort to eradicate it completely.

Badran said that there are 634 literacy centres attended by 10,476 students, aged 15 years and above throughout the Kingdom.

He thanked those attending the literacy classes, who opted to join the literacy centres willingly and by their own volition, and voiced appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and all Arab and international institutions concerned with eradication of illiteracy for their efforts to promote knowledge, culture and sciences.

Badran referred to the efforts of the Ministry of Education in developing the educational system in Jordan and in universalising it, saying that the ministry has made education compulsory during the first 9 years of schooling since 1952, but has recently extended these compulsory school years to ten, in compliance with a decision taken by the first national education conference.

He added that Jordan has also adopted the continuous learning policy and has therefore opened evening classes for those who have completed schooling at the literacy centres, and for those who left school for one reason or another.

Also speaking on the occasion was the Ministry of Education's head of the non-formal education department, Ahmad Al Sous, who pointed out that illiteracy in Jordan is in decline and that it is expected to drop to 10 per cent by the end of this century, assuming that the traditional programmes, which will be implemented.

However, if the new projects, which will be worked out jointly with the Arab and international organisations headed by UNESCO, are to be taken into consideration, then the illiteracy rate in Jordan will range between 5 and 7 per cent, thus becoming one of the lowest illiteracy rates in the world.

Sous pointed out that the ministry has introduced post-literacy programmes with a view to providing better education opportunities for students who were unable to pursue their formal education.

Assad to open Islamic-Christian dialogue in Istanbul Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Higher Education Dr. Nassereddin Al Assad will deputise for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in attending the sixth Islamic-Christian dialogue which is due to convene in Istanbul Monday.

Assad will open the meetings by delivering a speech on behalf of Prince Hassan dealing with religious pluralism.

A total of forty people from Jordan, Switzerland, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Morocco, Lebanon, Pakistan, and Tunisia will participate in the meetings.

These meetings are organised by the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research, Al Al Bait Foundation, in cooperation with the Greek Centre in Switzerland and hosted by the Turkish government.

The Fifth Islamic-Christian meeting was held in Switzerland on Dec. 12-15, 1988 and discussed the concept of peace and justice in the Koran and the Bible; the crisis of peace and justice in our world; the role of religion, human rights and racial discrimination in Islam and Christianity; Jerusalem: the ideal example of religious coexistence throughout the ages; and the peace and justice values in Islam and Christianity.

The fourth Islamic-Christian meeting was held in Amman in 1987 and discussed the historical Islamic-Christian coexistence and its future horizons, as well as the common human values of Muslims and Christians.

Syrian premier praises Jordanian industry

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Al Zu'bi has praised the Jordanian industry and said that it reflects the recent development that Jordan is witnessing in all fields.

He noted that such industry is a proof that Jordan is able to rely on itself in producing a variety of products, which do not benefit Jordan alone, but the whole Arab nation.

Upon visiting the Jordanian pavilion at the ongoing Damascus International Fair, Zu'bi lauded the high standard the Jordanian industry has achieved, and described this industrial advance as a source of joy and happiness to Syria.

On joint Jordanian-Syrian industries, Zu'bi said there is a great potential for such projects and that the subject was discussed in Damascus last July during the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee.

Katyusha lands near demarcation line

AMMAN (Petra) — A military spokesman announced Thursday that a Katyusha rocket landed in Adasiyah area, near the ceasefire line with Israel, but did not cause any casualties. The spokesman

said that the authorities concerned had initiated investigations near the explosion scene, in a bid to identify the place from where the rocket was launched and to identify the perpetrators.

Majali calls for all institutions to coordinate cultural activities

AMMAN (Petra) — Culture and Information Minister Nasouh Majali Thursday called for unifying the efforts of all public and private institutions and stressed the need for cooperation and coordination among such institutions with a view to overcoming all obstacles facing the cultural activities.

Addressing the national committee for the World Cultural Development Decade, Majali

understood the need for embarking on activities capable of reflecting the true image of Amman and for broadening the base of participation, with the aim of involving all institutions that contribute to shaping the Jordanian cultural policy.

Majali pointed out to the need for undertaking a comprehensive survey of all cultural facilities in Jordan and for defining the contributions of both the private and public cultural institutions.

The national committee reviewed a working paper covering Greater Amman Municipality cultural activities, including proposals for cultural activities to be performed next year, which has been declared as the National Year for Culture.

The proposals included holding pan-Arab theatre festival and inviting theatre troupes to perform in Amman.



Bdour attends VTI graduation

AMMAN — Minister of Labour Dr. Jamal Bdour has said that Jordan always realised the importance of education and vocational training to achieve development and increase resources.

Addressing a new batch of graduates from the Vocational Training Institute (VTI) Friday, Bdour said that the VTI — established in 1976 — recently adopted a new policy designed to meet the various needs in the field of training where job opportunities are great. He added that at a time when thousands of foreign workers are employed in various fields and professions in Jordan, "we realise that there is 'structural unemployment' among people with highschool and college certificates."

Noting that the number of unemployed Jordanians is about 55,000 people and that there are 44,000 foreign people working in various fields, Bdour said that the unemployed Jordanians can take up jobs in these very fields and thus cut down on unemployment. Bdour called for launching a unified national strategy that defines "the policies of vocational training" by directing all efforts towards integration between training and employment. The photograph shows Bdour presenting a certificate to one of the graduates (Petra photo).

Oct. 2 meeting to discuss working papers on population migration

AMMAN (Petra) — Under royal patronage, an international conference on safeguarding the future will be held on Oct. 2. The conference is organised by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in cooperation and coordination with Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

The conference will discuss three working papers dealing with migration and distribution of population, women in development and the relation between the communities, immigration and environment.

The conference is held to mark the 20th anniversary of the UNFPA, subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly, which was established in 1969.

The conference will be attended by a number of Arab ministers of health, social development and planning, in addition to a number of prominent Arab and international figures.

The fund maintains close cooperation with Jordan. In 1976 it provided Jordan with a cash

assistance of \$2.4 million to carry out social, economic and demographic surveys, under an agreement signed by both parties.

The fund also contributed to the comprehensive numbering system in Jordan, as well as the regional planning for development projects and the expansion and reorganisation of the statistical training centre. The fund also supports the demographic studies programme, of the University of Jordan.

UNFPA also supports the establishment of six maternal and child health centres every year and the introduction of the family planning programmes in such centres.

In 1979, the fund has signed a \$7 million programme of cooperation with Jordan. The four-year programme was designed to help Jordan achieve self-reliance in the area of policy formulation and implementation as well as programme planning and implementation.

Among the most noted projects that have been carried out in

accordance with the programme were the population and houses censuses, the evaluation and analysis of demographic data collected by the Department of Statistics in 1979, the second phase of the demographic studies programme at the University of Jordan, Princess Rahma Social Development Centre.

Conference on control of meningitis ends

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day conference on the control of meningitis concluded in Damascus Thursday and participants adopted a number of recommendations designed to prevent the outbreak of the epidemic and to take the precautionary measures throughout the year.

Jordan's representative to the meeting, Ali Assad, head of the Epidemiology Control Department, said that conferences called for collecting data about this dis-

TCC seeks to collect JD 5 million in payments

AMMAN (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shahid Ismail Thursday said that the corporation is claiming JD 5 million in telephone subscription and telephone fees.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Ismail said that the corporation has disconnected 5,029 telephone lines until the end of June 1989 and has sent warnings to some 1,446 defaulters who failed so far to settle their telephone bills.

Ismail pointed out that the corporation is in the process of sending 4,500 warnings to other defaulters prior to suspending the telephone service.

Speaking about the new method for collecting telephone bills, which will be carried out in cooperation with the Finance Ministry, Ismail said that the corporation acts in accordance with a special law governing the collection of state funds.

It sends a warning and gives defaulters a ten-day grace period to settle their debts to the TCC if the grace period passes without the subscriber settling his debts, then his movable property will be confiscated in accordance with a decision by the Finance Ministry.

If the movable property is not enough to settle his debt, then his immovable property will also be impounded.

Ismail voiced hope that defaulters will respond immediately following the receipt of the warnings, thus avoiding the application of the measures provided for in law No.6 governing the collection of state funds.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT INVITATION TO BID

Date: 7th, Sept. 1989
Loan No.: 2841 - JO
Bid No.: 10/W3/89

1. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank (IBRD), and the Housing Bank of Jordan (HB), in various currencies towards the cost of a third Urban Development Project and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payments under the contract for KHAZZAN SITE & SERVICES, WOMEN TRAINING CENTRE AND ESCARPMENT SITE / AQABA. Bidding is open to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined under the "Guidelines for Procurement" of the (IBRD) who have been prequalified by the UDD in October, 1988 for the Third Urban Development Project contracts.

2. The Urban Development Department (UDD) now invites sealed bids from eligible Bidders for furnishing the necessary labour, materials, equipment and services for the construction and completion, of the following:-

- Khazzan Site and Services:-**
 - (631) residential plots of which (233) have 1 or 2 room houses, within a site of area (180397) square metres approximately.
 - Floods with a total area of about (26130) sq.m., and footpaths with a total area of about (14565) sq.m.
 - Water supply network of diameters (12.5-150) mm with a total length of about (11655) m.
 - Sewerage system of diameters (150-200) mm with a total length of about (9930) m.
 - Stormwater drainage system of diameters (500-1200) mm with a total length of about (888) m.
 - Electricity and telephone networks.
 - Screen walls, retaining walls and other site work.
- Women training centre consisting of a two-storey building with an area of (130) sq.m./storey.**
- Land clearing of escarpment site located between Khazzan and Shallah sites.**

3. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the Head of Tendering Division, and inspect the bidding documents at the offices of the UDD, UDD Marka Housing Project.
Telephone: 899361 / 62 / 63
P.O. Box: 927198
Amman - Jordan.
Telex: 22249 UDD JO

4. A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any prequalified interested eligible bidder upon payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 250. Additional sets of documents may be purchased each at a price of JD 100.

5. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security in an acceptable form of not less than JD 80,000 and must be delivered to the Director General, UDD, P.O. Box 927198 Amman - Jordan on or before 12:00 noon local time, on Nov. 7, 1989.

6. Bids will be opened in the presence of those bidders' representatives who choose to attend at 12:00 noon local time, on Nov. 7, 1989 at the offices of the UDD, UDD Marka Housing Project, Amman.

Telephone: 899361 / 62 / 63
P.O. Box: 927198
Amman - Jordan.
Telex: 22249 UDD JO.

Director General
Dr. Hisham Zagha

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITION

- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artists Khaled Ghawamneh and Abdullah Khamleh, and the Syrian artist Wafaa Al Maari at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Jalal Oreiqat at the Plastic Artists Association.
- ★ An anti-smoking exhibition which includes paintings and posters showing the harmful effects of smoking, at Philadelphia Hotel.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

جوردان تايمز جريدة عربية سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

Editorial Director:

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Naked interference

OF ALL the arrogant idiosyncrasies of Israel, its demand that Washington deny an entry visa to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat tops them all. If any other country, big or small, dares to tell that superpower who to let in to its territory and who not to, it would be automatically called to order and asked to mind its own business. But of course such conventional ways do not apply to Israel which has been spoiled beyond repair by the U.S. How else can one explain Washington taking this naked interference with its domestic affairs so stoically? The answer lies in the fact that the U.S. government has got used to such attempted dictates from Tel Aviv and in the process has become callous to them.

Yet in these critical days when silent diplomacies are being launched right and left through and by the U.S., it becomes incumbent on Washington to show ability to free itself from the whims and orders of Israel by manifesting a rare political will to stand up to Israel in no uncertain way. If, on the subject of whether to issue Mr. Arafat an entry visa to address the U.N. General Assembly, — which is not such a big deal anyway, — the U.S. government cannot act independently of Israel, then what hope remains to more substantive issues dividing the Arab and the Israeli sides? Can Washington still maintain its liberty to think freely and objectively? There is no need to remind Israel that the issuance of entry visa to officials wanting to address any session of the U.N. General Assembly is a matter that comes within the Headquarters Agreement with the U.S. and there is not much Washington can do about the terms of that agreement except to respect them or risk repudiating them and then lose stature and face. The most honourable thing then to do now in the wake of Israel's insistence to act as the spokesman of the U.S. State Department on the issue of granting a visa to Mr. Arafat, is to ask it in the most direct manner to stop meddling in U.S. internal affairs. Such a blunt gesture would indeed fortify the emerging faith and trust in the U.S. brokerage in the Middle East.



JORDANIAN daily newspapers discussed the outcome of the non-aligned conference in Belgrade and the role played by King Hussein during deliberations on matters related to world issues in general and Middle Eastern affairs in particular, including Lebanon. Al Ra'i daily noted that King Hussein has presented the Palestine case in the most objective manner and urged the Non-Aligned Movement to take serious steps to redress the situation in the region. The King who is a staunch advocate of Palestinian people's rights, left no stone unturned in his worldwide efforts to help bring justice to the people of Palestine; and the non-aligned meeting in the Yugoslavia capital was another chance for the monarch to reaffirm Jordan's position and seek the world community's help and support, the paper noted. It said that King Hussein's endeavours went beyond the Palestine issue, covering the Gulf region, Lebanon and regional questions. King Hussein, said the paper, expressed the Arab Nation's willingness to exert all endeavours to arrive at peaceful solutions to the region's problems.

AL Dastar daily said in its editorial that the announcement by the Arab League that it will revive the mission of its tripartite committee in Lebanon has won support and welcome by the Arab masses and Arab governments. The paper expressed deep satisfaction over the decision which it said could pave the way for an end to the Lebanese people's tragedies and destruction of a sister Arab country. There is no doubt that the Arab masses everywhere sympathise with their Lebanese brethren and can only wish the committee success in its efforts to bring peace to the embattled country, said the paper. The Arab League committee has already secured the support of the United Nations and European countries and the United States for its endeavours, and, therefore, one can only look with confidence to the coming stage, the paper continued. It said what remains to be seen is whether the parties involved in the fighting will respond favourably to the new peace bids and accept to live in peace.

The United States position with regard to the Palestine question and the situation in Lebanon is the theme of an article by a columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily. Mahmood Rhamawi strongly criticises Washington's stand and says that the United States was using the dialogue with the PLO in Tunis as means of exercising pressure on the Palestinians and their leadership. Washington is blackmailing the PLO and trying by all means to secure further concessions, only for the sake of appeasing Israel, says the writer. At the same time Washington is turning a deaf ear to Arab demands that U.N. Security Council resolutions be implemented in a manner that would ensure the rights of the Palestinian people, he notes. The writer also refers to the situation in Lebanon where Washington has not yet taken any step to bring peace to the embattled nation, despite its empty promises to do so and pledges to force Israel to implement U.N. Security Council resolution 425 and withdraw its forces from southern Lebanon. The writer says that because of this hostile stand, the Saudi Arabian monarch has postponed his visit to the United States, and it is for that reason that Arab leaders are shunning direct contacts or visits to the American capital.

Debating the future of Europe

By William Pfaff

DUBLIN — A struggle has begun inside the European Community over the political direction Europe should take. Is it to go toward neutralism? Or will it become an independent political actor on the international scene? The community's current intervention in Lebanon, under French pressure, is an example of the second course, but many contest it.

The Irish want Europe a neutral power, and for that reason enthusiastically support Austria's entry into the community. They think that could bring in Sweden and Norway, and even some of the East Europeans. They see the European Community somewhere between East and West. This seems right to them because the Irish political class doesn't much like the United States of recent years.

One of the Reagan administration's unintended legacies is this Irish anti-Americanism. It is not just an elite phenomenon. A people traditionally disposed toward friendship with the United States now look anxiously to the Bush administration for evidence that they should start liking the United States again.

They may not find enough to convince them. Ireland's anti-Americanism is product not only of the Reagan years but of the Irish experience of geographical isolation from world engagements and a traditional policy of neutrality. It is an anti-Americanism led by the Catholic clergy.

The Irish Church is the last great Catholic missionary church. Irish priests, brothers, and nuns

are active in most parts of the Third World. The experience of Irish missionaries in Nicaragua and El Salvador has turned them against the United States. Their influence has been decisive in forming the opinion of Church leaders at home, and of the Catholic population in Ireland.

It is a view of the United States as Rambo-like. A controversy of the last few days in Ireland concerns a charge by a former government minister that the United States tried to blackmail the Irish government into cancelling its agreement allowing the Soviet airline Aeroflot to use Shannon Airport as a staging point for flights to Cuba and Central America. The United States is supposed to have threatened not to support the Anglo-Irish pact on Northern Ireland if the Irish did not terminate their deal with the USSR.

This charge is denied by the prime minister of the time, Garret Fitzgerald, and by the U.S. charge d'affaires, Dean Curran. One might also think that an American attempt to impose such a quid pro quo, if it did happen, would be merely an unsurprising, if unappealing, episode in the relations of the two countries.

Yet charge and denial have been front-page stories for several days, and other politicians have produced their examples of "militarism" in the United States during the Reagan years, and of U.S. pressures on Ireland and its neutral foreign policy.

One factor in this, of course, is that anti-Americanism, and foreign policy debate itself, is cost-free in Ireland. It has a Northern Ireland policy, a British policy

and a European policy. For the rest of the world, a passing glance, a benediction of peace, good will, the United Nations, economic development and anti-racism serve Ireland well enough.

Ireland doesn't have to do much of anything about the rest of the world. It therefore can afford a high-mindedness. The common discourse even in serious Irish political circles tends to hold that war in the Third World follows from big-power arms sales and superpower rivalries. The assumption is that if we all stopped selling arms and interfering, peace would prevail in Lebanon, Central America, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and elsewhere.

A suggestion that Iranians and Iraqis, the Lebanese factions, right or left in Central America, and others might fight one another with clubs, pikes, hammers, teeth and nails, lacking other weapons, is regarded as eccentric, indeed reactionary.

A kind of political Pelagianism prevails in Ireland. Pelagius was the 5th Century heretic who taught that there was no original sin: that people are naturally loving and peaceful.

This seems odd for a people whose Catholicism until recently was quite the opposite: puritan, repressive. But extremes provoke extreme reactions. The Irish case is a noteworthy example of a debate that, in subtle and extensive ways, is taking place throughout Western Europe today, and which will have a major influence on what the European Community becomes — Los Angeles Times.

'Let this anniversary of war help us unite'

By Richard von Weizsäcker

The following letter, excerpted here, was sent Aug. 23 by President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany to President Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland. As a 19-year-old, Mr. Weizsäcker participated in Hitler's invasion of Poland; his older brother Heinrich was killed early in the invasion.

BONN — Fifty years ago, on Sept. 1, 1939, the German attack on Poland unleashed the Second World War. That war convulsed Europe and led to untold human suffering.

It affected the destiny of the Poles and Germans in particular. Both nations commemorate that day with deep emotion. We are divided by the most painful memories. But the people also have the deepest sympathy for one another across all frontiers. Today we have both the duty and the opportunity to look into a future that will unite us.

Poland became the first victim of a war provoked by the National Socialist leadership. Neither the tensions that existed between Germany and Poland nor the cynical Hitler-Stalin pact can exonerate it from blame for starting the war. It alone launched the attack, showing utter contempt for humanity, international law and the need for reconciliation.

Countless are the victims and indescribable is the suffering which the people of your country had to bear during and after the war. Nearly every family was affected, including your own. Was any city devastated to such a

terrible extent as Warsaw during the uprising of 1944?

Who could ever forget the fate that befell Jews from Poland and the whole of Europe in Auschwitz, Majdanek, Treblinka, Sobibor and elsewhere in your country at the hands of Germans? Unprecedented are the consequences of war and war crimes which the whole Polish nation had to bear.

But we Germans too have deep scars from the war. We saw injustice and suffering recoil on our own people in whose name those crimes had been committed. The grave losses of human life, the destruction of Dresden and many other cities, were followed by the expulsion of millions of Germans from their native regions and, with the division of Europe, by the division of our nation and capital.

But we Germans too have deep scars from the war. We saw injustice and suffering recoil on our own people in whose name those crimes had been committed. The grave losses of human life, the destruction of Dresden and many other cities, were followed by the expulsion of millions of Germans from their native regions and, with the division of Europe, by the division of our nation and capital.

between towns and cities testify to a fundamental common feeling and a clear awareness of our common responsibility for peace, for the freedom and the rights of the individual.

In performing our political tasks we had to take account of — and we respect — the fact that for Germany as a whole there has still been no postwar settlement. The victorious powers reserved the right to make such a settlement of themselves. But the Federal Republic of Germany and the Polish People's Republic have pledged their word to each other. This was done by means of the Warsaw Treaty of Dec. 7, 1970.

My country has given a binding promise that it will neither now nor in the future make any territorial claims on Poland. That is the view of the overwhelming majority of Germans, old and young. On the basis of these agreements and through our mutual contributions to the Final Act of Helsinki, we must fulfill the hopes which Europe pins on the Poles and Germans in particular.

We Germans are well aware of the extraordinary significance of the developments currently taking place in Poland, and of the need for political reform coupled with economic stability. We want Poland to be economically strong as well and thus be able to participate in and contribute to the Continent's favourable development.

That is why we seek intensive, broad-ranging political, economic and cultural cooperation with Poland.

Europe now has opportunities as never before since the end of the Second World War. It is up to us to make sure they do not pass by.

Fifty years after Sept. 1, 1939, we want the Polish people to know that our reflections on that day embrace the memory of the injustice and suffering inflicted on Poland.

Just as Europe was plunged into a terrible war by the attack on Poland half a century ago, Poles and Germans can today, through reconciliation, play a major part in bringing the whole of Europe nearer a free and peaceful future.

Space: The mission for man is much closer to home

By Bill Green

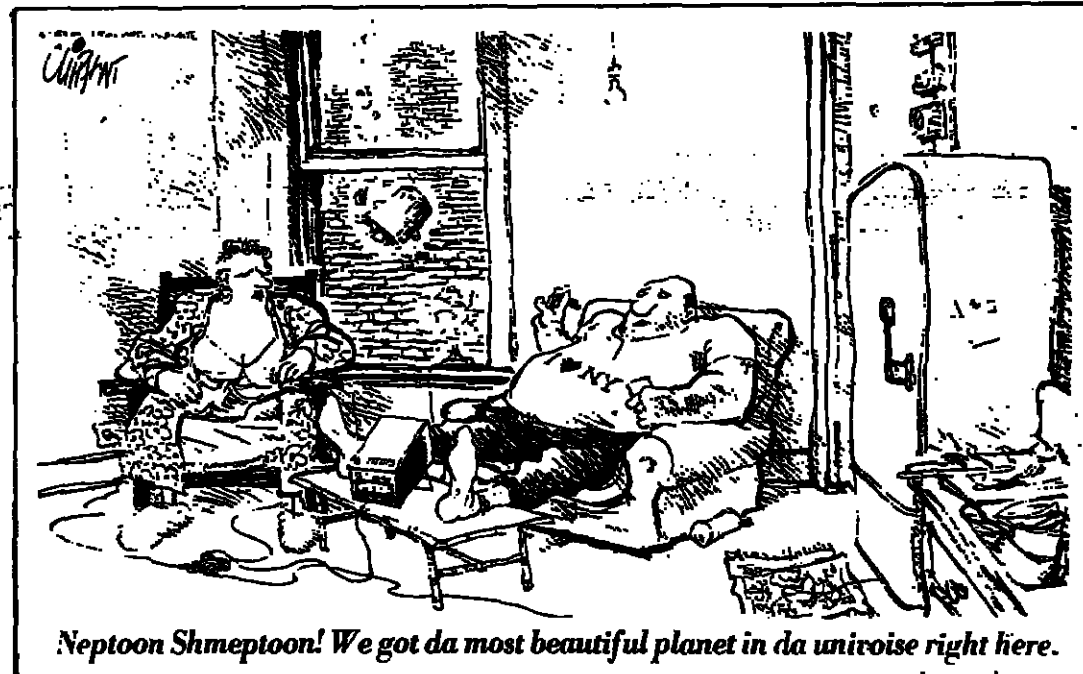
WASHINGTON — Voyager 2 is heading for the stars after transmitting to Earth a vast treasure of scientific information about the distant planets of our solar system. Simultaneously, another space probe is on its way to Venus to learn why a planet so near and similar in size to Earth suffers extremely high temperatures underneath its veil of sulfur rain. No one is aboard either craft; no one is needed.

During the Apollo moon shots two decades ago, the idea of a man on the moon was deliciously exciting. Today, such "go-man-go" gestures as placing men on the Moon (again) and on Mars should be set aside for more valuable and less costly earth and planetary sciences.

The United States cannot afford manned missions. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's planned manned space station will cost \$30 billion. Manned missions to the Moon and Mars would triple the agency's annual budget, now at \$10.6 billion.

When NASA pushes manned space operations, more valuable scientific work tends to take a back seat. Emotionally, the Apollo moon mission may have been a giant step for mankind, but it was not a scientific stepping stone for the space programme. Subsequently, the manned shuttle has eaten most of NASA's budget every year since its inception.

NASA claims that, to ensure funding, men in space are needed to excite the public. Really? The Hubble telescope planned for launch in 1990 will see light emitted from stars 15 billion years ago — near the time of the sun's birth or our universe. It will be followed by a series of satellites, including the Cosmic Background



Explorer, seeking radiation left from the theorized "Big Bang" creation of the universe. Not too shabby.

Within our galaxy, pictures sent by Voyager 2 have enthralled laymen and scientists. Magellan, heading toward Venus, and the future probe, Galileo, destined for Jupiter, will also teach us without the expense of taking humans along for the ride. Within Earth's orbit, most scientific work planned for the space station could be done on a less expensive platform, only occasionally tended by humans.

There also is valuable work for NASA to do in its Mission to Planet Earth programme. That is to be an Earth observation system in space, performing integrated, long-term measurements of such processes as wind movement and ocean temperatures. We know we have an endangered

environment; what we need to know is how the air, water and lands function and what the technical problems are.

A major Earth science satellite is slated for launching in late 1995. It was paired with the space station as a package of funding, but the consensus of House subcommittee members is to fund the environmental platform even if the budget squeeze restricts the development of the space station.

In addition, NASA's latest budget proposal contains some funding for small, specialised missions to study the chemistry of the stratosphere and mesosphere, helping us learn about the causes of ozone depletion. The subcommittee will propose a tropical rain measuring mission, an important element to understanding global weather systems and assessing the greenhouse effect.

These Earth missions and

others projected for the future depend on the support of the full Congress and the White House, and restraint on manned projects. Currently, Congress is split between advocates of science and "go-man-go." I hope the White House does not expect funding for manned flights to other heavenly bodies in the near future and that NASA scales down its \$30 billion manned space station until needed science projects are secured.

Meanwhile, with Magellan on its way to Venus to study sulfur rain and great heat, the space agency can help prevent Earth from turning into that sultry planet's environmental twin.

The writer, a Republican of New York, serves on the House appropriations subcommittee, which funds NASA. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Chadli counterattacks in democracy battle

By Philip Shehadi
Routier

ALGIERS — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, determined to create a democracy rare in the Third World, has counter-attacked against conservatives who want to hamstring his reforms.

Officials familiar with Chadli's thinking say he is anxious not to father a fake that would perpetuate the National Liberation Front's 37-year stranglehold on power.

He has vetoed a new press law which disappointed human rights activists, requested review of election rules criticised by the opposition and delayed local voting to give the ruling party's new rivals more time to get organised.

But the outcome is undecided. "Democracy is in danger," says

Mustapha Tounsi, who heads a coalition of opposition parties. "Freedom is in peril every day... the real fight is between the democrats and the anti-democrats."

Political reforms as dramatic as those sweeping Poland and Hungary were launched in Algeria after youth riots in which scores of people died last October.

Chadli, 70, has carried with him most of the leadership of the party which has ruled since independence.

Resistance has come from the FLN rank and file — often government employees who feel threatened by change — and from the FLN-dominated national assembly.

Tounsi's Inter-Association Committee of Liaison and Solidarity has called for the dissolu-

tion of the 295-seat assembly, elected for five years in 1987, saying it is incapable of shaping a truly democratic future.

Algerians are impatient for better living standards. Demonstrations over lack of housing and water erupted in several towns this summer.

Chadli and the reformists say democracy is needed to restore public trust in government, the key to improvement of a debt-burdened economy dominated by inefficient state enterprises.

The national assembly passed landmark laws in July to provide for freedom of the press, a multi-party electoral system and the formation of political parties opposed to the FLN.

But the Algerian Human Rights League and opposition leaders criticised aspects of the media

and electoral laws.

The electoral law, for example, bans those married to foreigners from parliament.

The media law permits new publications only in Arabic, a language still poorly mastered by Algerians educated under French colonial rule. That would leave the FLN in control of major French-language publications.

Chadli vetoed the information law last month. It now needs a two-thirds majority in the assembly to become law.

He also sent the electoral law to the constitutional council to assess its compatibility with the new constitution and to evaluate the distribution of seats in local assemblies.

OPEN FORUM

A stranger in a strange land

FACTIONAL strife has ripped Lebanon again and again over the last 14 years, opening and deepening the wounds of the Lebanese inside and outside the country, and forcing the world to take notice of the atrocities committed in that country, which used to be called "Switzerland of the East," while there is not much the watching world can do to stop the conflict.

The recent outrageous events that took place in Beirut remind me and my sister of a brilliant Lebanese student we met during our study in London. Eight years ago, he came to seek refuge in Britain from the devastated Beirut. His case is one of thousands of the Lebanese youth, who have grown up in the shadow of that crazy war which has torn the country apart.

In a middle-class family, he was the only son among eight sisters. He was in his early teens when the civil war broke out in Lebanon. He used to have friends and neighbours from Muslims and Christians alike. "But overnight, we turned to be enemies fighting each other in the streets and everywhere," he said. "I have witnessed the death of my closest friends and colleagues... Seeing my beautiful country becoming ruins was so painful... I decided to escape after suffering psychologically." He left to Northern Ireland and lived there for one year, during which he met his Irish wife, who has a similar background. After getting married, they moved to London, where he started studying engineering and working at the same time.

But Lebanon, his loved homeland, had always been in his mind. He never felt satisfied in Britain.

Leaving one's homeland to live in a foreign country, with strange people, strange language, and principles is not always the best way to escape. Many Easterners think that the West is paradise. Life in the West is hard and difficult, especially for the foreigners who depend mainly on themselves and their efforts. Working there is not easy, and refugees and foreigners can't find the jobs they really wish to have. They have to do the jobs the English won't normally do, like washing dishes at restaurants or cleaning offices. Many of our foreign friends and classmates had to do these kinds of jobs to support themselves since living in London is very expensive. They were unhappy, but they had no choice.

It was nostalgic that our Lebanese friend had suffered from. He felt a stranger wherever he went. When he used to go to look for a job in restaurants like other foreigners, he used to be rejected because of his nationality. Unfortunately, in the West, the Lebanese and Palestinians, in particular, are seen as trouble-makers or terrorists, and, therefore, it would be better not to employ them.

Having two sons from his Irish wife he wanted to teach them their native Arabic language. But he used to be away all day, studying and working, and he couldn't. It was too sad for him to see his own sons grow up knowing nothing about their language and their country. When there was a programme about Lebanon on TV, it was hard for him to tell his innocent children that it was their original homeland.

"When the war ends in Lebanon, I will take my children and live there. I will teach them Arabic, I will show them their father's town and family. We will have a nice life in that beautiful country. I dream and dream, but I am afraid that when I wake up, I'll find myself chasing a dream that does not exist."

The sky continues to rain fire and death on Beirut, making the hope of ending the 14-year-old civil war so remote. The country seems to be wiped off the earth, as one Lebanese leader once said, "Our battle over heaven made us lose the earth."

But, "whatever happens, Lebanon will always be there in my mind and heart... There is no place like home, there is no home like Lebanon."

Sana Abu Hwaj

Isabelle Adjani — daughter of an Arab and a German becomes a French star

By Pierre Albert Lambert

PARIS — Her interpretation of "Camille Claudel" won her the Cesar for the best actress. A survey carried out among 600 students in top French higher education schools acclaimed her as "star of the year", far ahead of Catherine Deneuve.

The flamboyant, the incomparable, the prodigious Adjani (these superlatives are heaped on her by the press) is incontestably the French star. After winning four Cesars (for the best film, best actress, best photography and best costumes), her film is a triumph on screens in Sweden, Norway, England, Germany and the United States. And it is indeed her film for she not only put on a remarkable performance in it, she wanted it, inspired it and produced it.

In order to achieve this, she created her own company which she called "Lilith", after the rebel in the Bible, the woman who rose above the others. She also chose the director, Bruno Nuytten, considered as the best director of photography in French cinema.

This is the third Cesar she has been awarded. It is a record. The young star had won the first in 1982 for her role in "Possession" by Andrzej Zulawski. It is a film in which she singularly enlarged her register by incarnating the character of a fascinating and troubling hysterical woman. The second Cesar had rewarded her tendering in Jean Becker's "L'Eté meurtrier", in 1984. In it she appeared as a dime-store Marilyn, funny, desperate and provocative in turn.

Arab father
Looking at and listening to this pale beauty with her sapphire eyes, it is hard to imagine her thinking of any other career than that of an actress. She is an actress intensely and passionately in her

soul. This child of an Algerian father and a German mother was not yet 14 when she found herself in front of the cameras during her school holidays. It was for the needs of Bernard Michel's film, "Le Petit Bonnet".

At the age of 15, she made her debut in the theatre in "La Maison de Bernarda Alba". At 16, she joined the Comédie Française where her performance as Agnes in Molière's "L'Ecole des Femmes", and then Jean Giraudoux's "Ondine", was enthusiastically acclaimed.

She owes her first great role on the screen to Claude Pinoteau who chose her as the main character in "La Gifle", in 1974. Playing opposite the frail young girl was one of the top actors of the time, the imposing Lino Ventura.

The following year, Truffaut asked her to play Adele Hago in "L'Histoire d'Adele H.". It is the story of a heart-broken woman, pursuing an indifferent lover, to insanity. And with it came fame, at the age of 20. She was acclaimed best actress of the year by New-York critics and was nominated for an Oscar.

A career without a hitch awaited her. She made films directed by the most prestigious film-makers: Polanski with "Le Locataire", Techine with "Barocco" and "Les Soeurs Bronte", Rouffio with "Violette et François", Herzog with "Nosferatu le Vampire", Ivory with "Quartet", Samra with "Antonietta", Miller with "Mortelle Randonnée" and Besson with "Subway". She recently returned to the stage to play Strindberg's "Mademoiselle Julie".

A fighter, a warrior
To many, Isabelle Adjani appears wild and passionate. Bruno Nuytten describes her as "a fighter". "A warrior, always



Adjani with her Cesar

alert" adds Gerard Depardieu. The Kabyle blood flowing through her veins has strongly penetrated the character of the star.

She is, at any rate, a woman of principles, who voices them loud and clear. After the bloody events at the beginning of the year, she was seen in Algeria, pleading for human rights. When the Cesars were awarded, she was heard to raise the Salman Rushdie issue and proclaim her refusal of intolerance. "The words of courage in such a beautiful mouth had more strength than coming from some politician, however highly placed", wrote the columnist Yvan Andouard.

Isabelle Adjani surrounds her private life with discretion. Hardly anything was known about her former idyll with the American actor Warren Beatty. It was only when she asked Bruno Nuytten to direct "Camille Claudel" that it was learnt he was the father of

her ten year old son, Barnabe.

Which star or which celebrity did not have to pay tribute to fame? Renowned ransom in a particularly atrocious way in 1987. There was a rumour going around that she was ill, with AIDS, it was whispered. In a short time, the whole of France was persuaded that she was lost. The actress herself had to appear on television to, almost apologetically, deny the rumour to stop it from circulating. "Months of torture", she remembers today. "It was the worst thing I have lived through, a trial which has profoundly changed me."

What about her plans? She has no shortage of them. She was filled with enthusiasm on reading "Un Desir d'Orient" by Edmonde Charles-Roux and dreams of one day incarnating Isabelle Eberhardt, that female Lawrence of Arabia who lived through a tumultuous destiny. (French features)

The winds of protectionism — bad news for small nations

By Clare Pedrick

WASHINGTON, DC — A growing trend towards protectionism by the world's major powers spells danger for the developing countries and is a threat to global peace, economic experts have warned.

Speaking during a recent conference held in Washington, political leaders voiced strong fears that the three big trade powerhouses of Europe, North America and Japan could quash any real hope for emerging countries to establish a niche for themselves in the world market place.

"The open trading system is under threat," said former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. "The rhetoric of open markets abounds, yet in reality protectionist measures are constantly on the increase. Emerging free trading zones show signs of developing into a means of stifling and strangling external competition, hitting the developing countries the hardest."

In the past few years, the gap between the industrialised countries and the developing countries has widened considerably," he added. "The newly industrialised economies of Asia — South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong — have maintained double-digit growth rates and are about to gain the status of industrialised countries. Yet a large number of less developed countries have been facing economic stagnation and debt overhang."

Three years before the much-awaited 1992 plan goes into action, the European Community (EC) proposal to become one single market is already prompting widespread predictions of a "Fortress Europe" and of a "tit-for-tat" spiral of protectionism among the world's major trading nations.

For example, at a recent speech in New York, U.S. Democrat Senator Lloyd Bentsen, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the running mate to presidential candidate Michael Dukakis in last year's elections, warned that the U.S. would retaliate if the EC restricted its markets to North American imports. "Are the Europeans going to limit U.S. imports of soybeans or steam turbines? Then we'll have to do the same thing to European telecommunications gear," said Bentsen.

'Made in Europe'

The next logical step, he added, would be an upsurge of protectionism world-wide. "In Europe they are discussing local content rules as high as 80 per cent," he said. "Eighty per cent of parts would have to be stamped 'Made in Europe' before the car could be sold there. What a temptation for the less developed countries to follow suit. If local content gets going in the EC it will be copied all over the developing world."

In response, European political leaders — both inside and outside the EC — claim the threat posed by 1992 is widely over-played. Said former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt: "I am convinced that we will arrive at a common market, with one single currency — but

not until deep into the next century."

Added Kurt Furgler, a former prime minister of Switzerland: "Fortress Europe will never be a reality. We live in an age of inter-dependence."

Yet even among the pro-EC lobby, experts have warned that special efforts must be made in drawing up trade policy to guard against the all too-easy temptation of protectionism. According to Schmidt, the EC must open its markets as wide as possible, "in particular to the developing countries, by removing quotas and by refraining from protectionist action in such areas as so-called anti-dumping policies and the setting of rules of origin."

Speaking for Switzerland — a non-EC country — economist Kurt Furgler said it was vital for markets to be kept open if there was to be any progress in finding a solution to the world debt crisis. "We must encourage those countries by opening up our own markets, so they can sell their own products, as well as receiving

help in the form of aid," he said. **Uncompetitive?**

Former OECD secretary-general Emile van Lennep claims key figures within the EC's Council of Ministers — including representatives from his own native Netherlands — are exerting strong pressure to ensure that 1992 does not herald the establishment of a dangerously exclusive 12-member club. "A great many people are working to guard against protectionism, not just to please the outside world, but to please ourselves," he said. "It is of vital importance that the EC keeps its larger markets, not only in order to keep up exports, but because if it refuses to buy cheaper goods from outside, it will in the long run become uncompetitive."

The EC may pose the most obvious threat to free market trade, but other parts of the globe are already embarking on what experts claim is a "dangerous" path towards protectionism.

The United States, traditionally the bulwark of free trade policies, has made it clear it is no longer prepared to sit back and do nothing to halt the flood of imports pouring into the country.

The U.S.'s huge trade deficit now stands at \$138 billion — more than one third of it due to imports from Japan. One significant, and for some, frightening step in the protectionist direction was made with the passing of the 1988 U.S. Trade Act, which gives the U.S. administration wide powers to retaliate against unfair trading

practices.

Carla Hills, President Bush's special trade representative, came to office in January saying she would "wield a crowbar" to pry open foreign markets. In May the U.S. took the unprecedented step of naming Japan, along with Brazil and India, as "priority" violators under the so-called Super 301 law on unfair trading, while putting four EC countries — Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal — on a watch list for possible retaliation. If the cited countries do not remove their alleged trade impediments within 12 to 18 months, President Bush has pledged to strike back by reducing their exports to the United States through tariffs and quotas.

In response, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry has made it known that it is considering a trade alliance with Australia and East Asian countries to act as a foil to the trading blocs of North America and Europe. In October last year, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke began urging countries on the western rim of the Pacific to form a trading bloc to counter "Fortress Europe" and "Stockade North America."

The implications for the developing countries are obvious. Said former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser: "There is a great danger of the U.S. becoming one trading bloc, Europe another, and of their making up the rules to suit themselves so that no-one else gets a look in." World News Link.

International Waste Disposal Fair 1990 in Munich

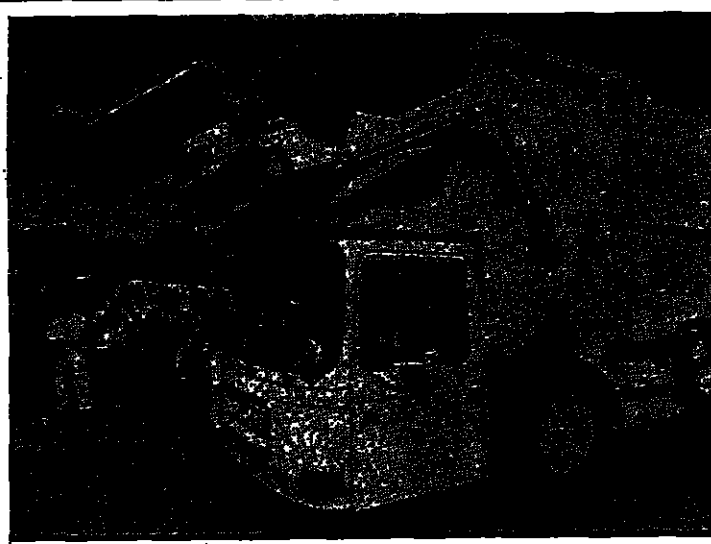
Environmental Protection — tailor-made

MUNICH — International new and attractive markets are opening up for environmental protection technology. Today, German companies export plants for protecting the environment to every continent. The total turnover for products from the protection of the environment sector amounts to some 30 billion DM per year. The around four thousand firms involved in this branch of industry employ almost half a million people and their export share accounts for 15 to 50 per cent. In many fields, German companies can claim to present the most suitable products worldwide and develop tailor-made concepts.

Toxic waste, the growing refuse tips, ocean pollution and sewer renovation will make high

investments necessary in the years ahead, far higher than hitherto. What the ten major Western industrial countries have spent on protecting the environment during the past eight years has not kept pace with economic growth. Of the approx. 171 billion DM, which all ten countries spent on environmental protection last year (accounting for 0.7 per cent of the GNP), 40.6 per cent of this total was spent by the USA, 19.2 per cent by Japan and 13.1 per cent by the Federal Republic of Germany.


In Spring 1990, the top waste disposal fair "IFAT 90" (9th International Trade Fair for Disposal, Sewage, Refuse, Recycling) will display the latest trends



A novel vehicle for waste disposal has been presented by the German company Edelhoff in Isenlohn. The collector vehicle, a frontside loader, hydraulically picks up refuse bins from the pavement and empties them overhead into the container. The driver can sit in his cabin and carry out all operations from there.

(Photo: IN/dpa)

and methods to experts from home and abroad. More than one thousand exhibiting firms are expected and a comprehensive framework programme. (IN-PRESS)



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Moaning under debt weight

Tunisia wants adjustments in recovery programme

TUNIS (R) — Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche has said Tunisia wants a reduction of its billion-dollar-a-year debt servicing costs and changes in a recovery programme agreed with the World Bank and IMF.

"Such an adjustment, necessary because of the evolution of the economic situation and the drought, is also designed to help us overcome the problems of employment," he told Reuters in an interview.

For the last two years poor rains and a locust plague have devastated Tunisia's important agricultural sector and are blamed for cutting economic growth in 1988 to 1.6 per cent after 5.8 per cent in 1987. Growth in 1988 is forecast at 3.1 per cent.

"The weight of the debt is very important. We are presently net exporters of capital... also we are examining all the possibilities for easing the strain (of the debt) and restructuring it," he added.

Debt servicing will cost Tunisia 1.1 billion dinars (\$1.2 billion) in 1989. The main lenders are the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, France, West Germany, Japan, and the United States.

"We are not asking for rescheduling," added Baccouche, but

"we are looking for concrete and specific measures which can ease the burden of this debt."

Baccouche said President Zine Al Abidine, Ibn Ali outlined a solution in a letter to the Toronto summit of leading Western industrial nations in June 1988.

Ibn Ali appealed for a debt-service ceiling for countries such as Tunisia — classed as a medium-revenue earner — of between 15 and 25 per cent of export revenues and a reduction or elimination of interest rates on public loans.

Stressing Tunisia's commercial debt was not more than 10 per cent of the total debt, Baccouche said action by creditor banks to alleviate the servicing burden was possible.

Baccouche also called for the economic adjustment package agreed in 1986 to be "revisited" to eliminate the negative effects of unfavourable circumstances and overcome the problem of employment.

The IMF-World Bank programme is directed at liberalising

production, investment, internal and external trade, prices and foreign exchange while maintaining a tight control of spending.

According to Baccouche this programme, begun towards the end of the rule of former President Habib Bourguiba, resulted in "a worsening of the employment situation and a slowing down of investment."

"It (the programme) did not envisage the locusts, nor the drought, nor indeed the pleasant surprise of an increase in our foreign currency reserves of \$780 million," he said.

Baccouche stressed, however, that Tunisia was not renouncing the programme and would respect its international commitments.

Officially, Tunisia's unemployment level is 15 per cent, but this does not take account of youths aged between 15 and 17 in common with the rest of North Africa



Hedi Baccouche

the real figure is probably much higher. Underemployment is also a major problem.

"The labour situation demands an increase in investment and an improvement in domestic demand. That is the direction we are giving to public investment," Baccouche said.

Asked if this would not aggravate the budget deficit, Baccouche replied that the state should not behave like a grocer and that what was important was to avoid an "uncontrollable deficit."

Jews eye money to earn respect

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania (AP) — Israel critically needs funds provided by bonds for housing and economic development, a former Israeli ambassador to the United States told an Israel Bonds conference Thursday.

Meir Rosene, president and chief executive officer of State of Israel Bonds, said the New York City-based organisation founded in 1951 plans this fall to reach its goal of \$10 billion worth of bonds sold since its inception.

"Israel Bonds is the only organisation that mobilises funds to be invested in the economy of Israel to ensure the enhancement of the infrastructure of the Jewish state," said Rosene, speaking at the opening session of the conference attended by more than 300 people from the United States and Canada.

The State of Israel Bond conference, which ends Sunday, signals the beginning of a fall campaign to reach the \$10 billion goal. Rosene said that more than \$9.6 billion in bonds have been sold.

Nearly 45 per cent of the bond money goes for housing, but funds also are used for construction of highways, railways, power stations, ports, refineries and other aspects of development.

During the last year, cash deposits have increased seven per cent, from \$366 million to \$389 million, he said.

"Nothing could enhance more the credibility of the Jewish state and the Jewish people than the fact that despite a rate of inflation that sometimes reached 600 per cent, we have been able to fulfill all our commitments to the letter, to pay back principal and interest

without default or moratorium," he said.

"The sooner we reach the \$10 billion goal, the closer we get to economic independence, the nearer we will be to ensure that our children and our children's children will live in a world that will have more respect for the Jewish state and the Jewish people," he said.

At a time when Soviet Jews are emigrating to Israel because of relaxations of restrictions, the bonds become even more important.

"These Jews should go to Israel and it is our duty to provide the necessary funds that would enable them to become active and productive citizens of the state of Israel," Rosene added.

He said that about one-third of the bonds have been bought by non-Jews and more than 3,500 banks have bought bonds.

The conference will include sessions on Mideast developments, emigration to Israel and tourism.

India to show industrial, technological advancement in Amman this week

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Intermediate technology — this is the key word and central theme of the first-ever Indian trade and industrial exhibition in Jordan. The event will open in Amman this week and the sub-continent appears to have pulled out all plugs in its efforts to inform Jordan and Jordanians on what it can offer to the outside world.

The Sept. 14-22 event at Jordan's International Exhibition area at Marj Al Hamam, south of Amman, brings together about 50 Indian manufacturers and exporters, offering products and technology ranging from fruit pulp and pickles to heavy engineering equipment and tyre retreading machinery.

The main objective of the exhibition, says Indian ambassador to Jordan Gajendra Singh, is to disseminate information on "India's industrial capacity and technological progress and know-how and to identify specific opportunities of economic collaboration between Jordan and India."

One of the Indian giants taking part in the exhibition is the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, a government-owned company based in southern India. According to Singh, it could serve as an outstanding example of the "intermediate technology" that India is talking about. He explains that while most communication equipment offered by other countries are suited to sophisticated handling and aimed at the affluent and advanced society, Indian products in the field are tailor-made to first-time users and are easily repairable without having to replace major parts.

India, ranked 10th most industrialised country and which prides itself as "the Third World technological superpower," is totally self-reliant in intermediate technology and is seeking to offer its experience and expertise to other Third World countries, said the ambassador. While the exhibition in Amman could be seen as part of India's efforts to send its message to Third World countries, Jordan is also of special significance to India simply because both sides "understand the imbalance in trade" between them.

The trade deficit between the two was \$16 million in favour of Jordan in 1988, and it is expected

to rise further this year. Both Amman and New Delhi have reached several agreements to address the imbalance, and the Amman exhibition will boost awareness among Jordanians of India's role as a potential supplier of their needs, now bought from elsewhere, said the ambassador.

At the same time, he said, India, the largest importer from Jordan, is also in a position to increase its purchase of Jordanian phosphates and related products. Reports indicate that New Delhi is awaiting reciprocal action from Amman before committing itself into such deals.

"There has always been an information gap, which, we believe, is behind the negligible level of Jordanian purchases from India," Singh said. "The government is willing to cooperate in efforts to balance the situation but, obviously, the private sector has the final say. Hence this exhibition, which will, hopefully, enlighten the private sector on India and its products and technology."

Although "intermediate technology" is the focus of India's approach to Jordan, it also possesses advanced levels of industrial know-how, with which it competes with the industrialised powers, Ambassador Singh noted. It has developed its own satellite technology and own satellite vehicle. In the field of nuclear technology, India operates three major atomic reactors to produce energy.

Along the sidelines of the exhibition, two seminars are scheduled to be held between Indian and Jordanian businessmen and industrialists to further study and identify areas of cooperation, noted V.D.N. Rao, a senior official of the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI), which is organising the exhibition in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Industry.

The first seminar, to be held Sept. 14, will focus on "telecommunication systems," while the second, to be held Sept. 17, will deal with "Jordan-India trade and economic cooperation."

The exhibition is a result of intense Jordanian-Indian consultations held last year and further accentuated by a round-table conference held in Amman in June this year upon the initiative of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.



Ambassador Gajendra Singh

According to a Jordanian participant, India sought to "prove that it was not a country of just spices, cashew nuts and incense sticks, but a lot, lot more."

One of the main outcomes of the round-table conference was an agreement under which Jordan, India and Iraq will set up a plant in Jordan to produce phosphoric acid — a phosphate by-product widely used as fertiliser. Initial agreements have already been signed for the project, estimated to cost around \$400 million. The plant will be set up at Shidiya in southern Jordan.

According to Rao, the Amman exhibition aims at three short-term and long-term objectives. "We hope to familiarise Jordanians with India's technological advance through the display of products," he explained. "In the short term it will help create avenues for increased Jordanian purchases of Indian products."

But, that is not the primary objective. We hope that the exhibition will help Jordanian businessmen and industrialists realise India's technical potential and could pave the way for joint industrial projects.

Rao further explains that the event is "not so much trade and business-oriented in the short term as it is evident from the fact that we are not using it as a forum for spot-sales of products."

India is also seriously eyeing Jordan as an intermediate point to boost exports of Indian ready-made garments to Europe and North America, Ambassador Singh said. It was an issue discussed at length among Jordanian and Indian businessmen during the round-table conference.

Many countries in Europe and North America have set quotas for Indian ready-made garments despite rising demands, according to Indian businessmen.

"Jordan does not have any

such quota restraints," commented an Indian exporter. "We can easily export the material to Jordan, do the processing (stitching) in Jordan and export the final product to these markets." Industry circles said the idea was seriously considered by several Jordanian businessmen, particularly in light of the fresh, encouraging incentives the government is offering to industries.

The importance that India attaches to trade and industrial cooperation with Jordan is evidenced in the fact the exhibition is "exclusive" for the Kingdom though businessmen from neighbouring Arab states have been invited, according to Rao.

"TFAI has attended over 400 trade and industrial exhibitions all over the world, but not along the lines and scale of the Amman event in consideration of Jordan's size and population," he said. "We are flying in the products and machinery and returning them straight back home as soon as the Amman exhibition is over," he pointed out.

India was hoping to secure a sizeable chunk of projects planned by the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC). But not that the TCC has drastically cut down its proposed projects in line with the government's austerity measures and reduction of budget deficit, there is little scope for any such deal.

However, one of the possible technical joint ventures between Jordan and India is a telecommunications maintenance and services facility, Rao said. "The proposal, tabled by India, has met with enthusiastic welcome from the Jordanian side and we hope to pursue it when the Indian telephone industries team arrives here for the exhibition." No definite figures related to the proposed project are available.

"We see the Jordanian enthusiasm as a reflection of the sweeping feeling in the region, including the Gulf Arab states, that it is time to look East rather than West for technology," said Rao. "We have been seeing this healthy phenomenon grow over the past years."

Ambassador Singh sees "tremendous" potential for Indo-Jordanian technical and industrial cooperation and bases his assessment on Jordan's "impressive, if not phenomenal, reserve of per capita technical manpower, which, if properly utilised, could boost the country's potential and advance it considerably ahead towards industrial expansion."

India has the expertise and know-how and is more than willing to extend it and help the Kingdom along with long-term objectives, he added.

Initial plans called for Indian Minister of State for Trade and Commerce P.R. Munshi to attend the opening of the exhibition and the related seminars and thus add an additional weight to the events. But it is not clear yet whether the minister can be in Amman on the specified dates.

Obviously, India sees the Amman exhibition as a turning point in its trade, industrial and economic relations with Jordan. How far will the Kingdom's private sector, long used to Western products and technology, will respond to the Indian overture is something that remains to be seen, commented a seasoned economic analyst.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Pests destroy 60% of Nigerian crops

ABUJA (R) — Nigeria loses about 60 per cent of all its major food crops to pests and plant diseases, according to Agriculture Minister Samaila Mamman quoted by the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN). It said Mamman identified locusts, quelea birds and rodents as the main threat in the Savannah regions of the north. The woodland and rain forest regions of the south were plagued with weaver birds, cassava mealy bugs, and green spider mites, among others. Grasshoppers and a range of borers, worms, aphids and pests which attack harvested crops in storage appeared everywhere, he said. The West African country is pursuing a major drive to achieve food self sufficiency to feed its 100 million strong population.

Taiwan posts balance of payment deficit

TAIPEI (AP) — Taiwan has registered its first balance of payment deficit in nine years, the central bank has reported. The bank said the deficit of \$450 million was recorded in the second quarter of this year, compared to a \$1.573 billion surplus registered for the same period last year. The bank said the deficit was the result of a stronger Taiwan dollar that encouraged more investments abroad.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Thursday, September 7, 1989
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	Japanese yen (for 100)	91.0	91.9
U.S. dollar	607.2	613.2	Dutch guilder	271.8	274.5	417.6
Pound Sterling	938.7	948.1	Swedish crown	91.1	92.0	
Deutschemark	306.3	309.4	Italian lire (for 100)	62.8	63.2	
Swiss franc	354.7	358.2	Belgian franc (for 10)	147.1	148.6	

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.5465/75	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1860/70	Canadian dollar
	1.9830/37	Deutschemarks
	2.2348/55	Dutch guilders
	1.7107/17	Swiss francs
	41.44/49	Belgian francs
	6.6725/75	French francs
	1421/1422	Italian lire
	146.45/55	Japanese yen
	6.6750/6800	Swedish crowns
	7.2125/75	Norwegian crowns
	7.6950/7000	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	359.70/360.20	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The market recovered from a listless start to end the day's trading on a firmer note as sellers stayed away in afternoon business. The All Ordinaries rose 7.1 to 1,758.2.

TOKYO — The market closed mixed on wobbly legs after a roller-coaster ride in moderately active trade. The Nikkei fell for the fourth straight day, down 36.75 to 34,115.81.

HONG KONG — Active overseas buying boosted prices of Hong Kong's blue chips as turnover jumped. The Hang Seng index rose 37.47 to 2,620.63.

SINGAPORE — The market closed mixed but with a firmer basis on institutional buying interspersed with profit-taking by small investors. The Straits Times industrial index hit another new post-crash high of 1,419.69, up 13.06 from Thursday.

BOMBAY — Share prices fell on heavy profit-taking, an encouraging economic outlook by the Reserve Bank of India failing to attract buyers. Tata Steel fell 21.25 to 1,193.75.

FRANKFURT — A flood of buy-orders pushed shares to new 1989 highs in active trade but dealers expect profit-taking next week. The real-time 30-share DAX index rose 16.93 to 1,641.19.

ZURICH — Shares closed easier but mostly above the day's lows on fresh buying towards the end of the session. The all-share index fell 4.1 to 1,214.1.

PARIS — Prices extended opening losses on book-squaring ahead of the weekend and on Wall Street's opening dive. The 30-share bourse indicator fell by 0.36 per cent.

LONDON — Prices were mixed to firmer in late active trade, with the market taking strength from GEC Siemens's successful bid for Plessey. At 1532 GMT the FTSE index was up 8.0 to 2,423.9.

NEW YORK — A burst of futures-related selling hit the market but blue chips regained a part of their losses. The Dow was down 13 to 2,694.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"If I kiss you too often my lips will get musclebound and I'll look stupid."

JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RANOB
CINEE
SLAVNY
POOSUR

Answer: FLOUR TOPAZ WHEEZE HALVED

Saturday's Jumbles: FLOUR TOPAZ WHEEZE HALVED

Answer: That wiccas has the solution to every difficult problem right in this — THE HOLLOW OF HIS HEAD.

WHAT KIND OF MARKS DID YOU GET IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION?



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: FLOUR TOPAZ WHEEZE HALVED

Answer: That wiccas has the solution to every difficult problem right in this — THE HOLLOW OF HIS HEAD.

Saudi Arabia perplexes Australia

CANBERRA (AP) — Primary Industries and Trade Minister John Kerin Thursday said he was mystified at Saudi Arabia's continued rejection of Australian live sheep exports and called on authorities there to cooperate in resolving the weeks-long dispute.

Kerin also dismissed opposition calls in parliament to visit Saudi Arabia on a forthcoming overseas trip, and later told reporters that negotiations were paralysed because Saudi agriculture minister was on holiday and had

not indicated when he would return.

"What I'm trying to do is have a constructive approach to this issue and get a basis for stable trade with this country," he said. "Until we can get an answer back from the Saudi authorities... they are telling us they will not talk to us, there's no sense in going to Riyadh to talk to ourselves."

He said he was concentrating on animal health allegations in the absence of other firm information. But he said he found it hard to fathom reports on the fate of 5,000 Australian sheep held on Abu Dhabi feedlots on health grounds.

An Abu Dhabi official had said the animals died of Malta Fever, a human form of brucellosis, but other reports said they had simply disappeared from a shipment of

17,000 that was rejected and reloaded.

"We seem to think they did disappear — they have been eaten," Kerin said.

He said the Australian government also is still awaiting an explanation from Saudi Arabia for its rejection Wednesday of 100,000 sheep.

Kerin put the total number of Australian sheep turned away by Saudi Arabia at 400,000. The earlier rejections were based on Saudi claims the Australian sheep had either sheep pox, bluetongue, or Malta Fever when they arrived in Saudi ports.

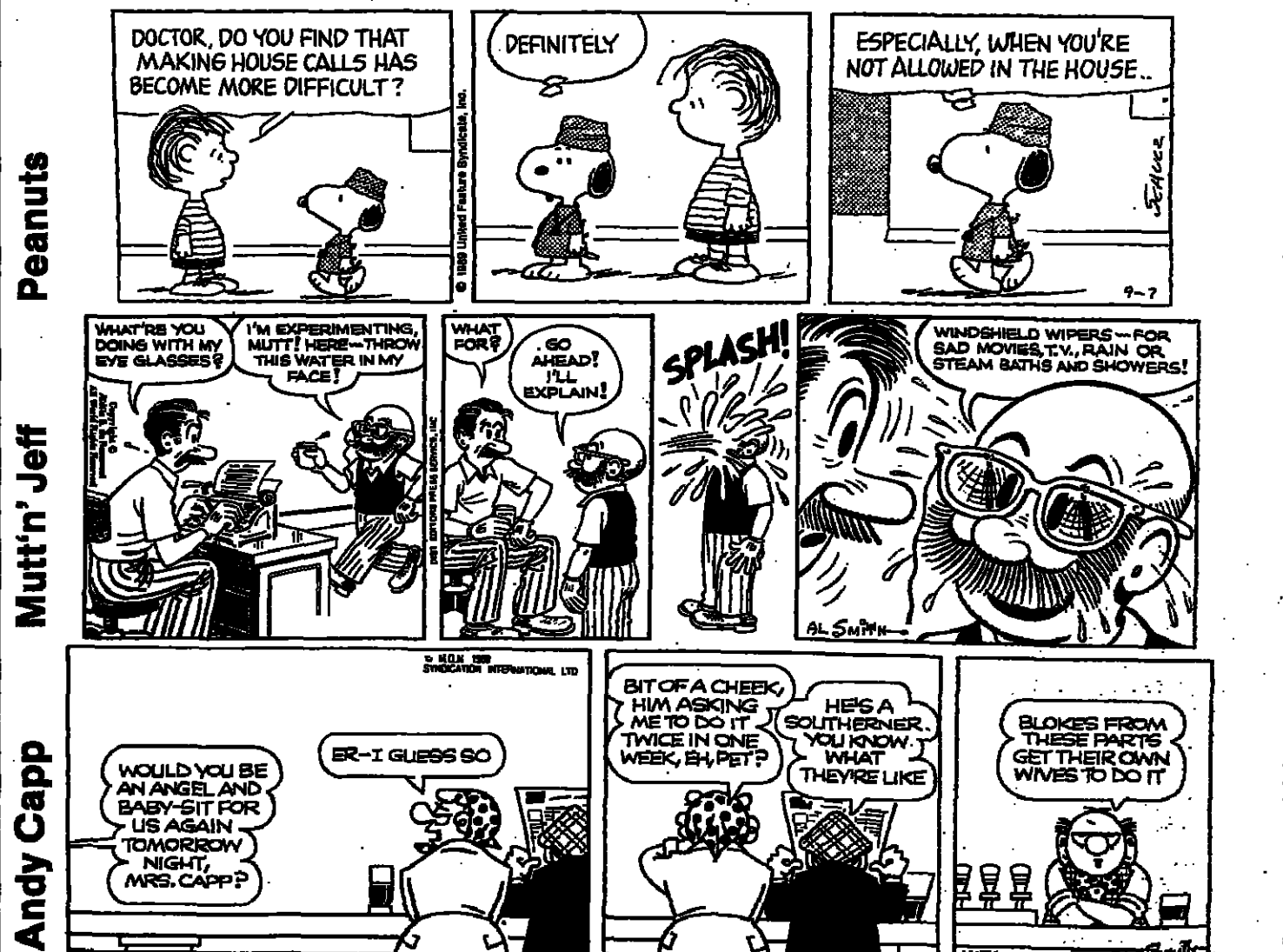
He said Saudi officials had refused to act on Australian requests for cooperation in investigating the allegations of disease. He said he would continue writing the agriculture minister.

Kerin told parliament that Abu Dhabi claims of Malta Fever challenged biological fundamentalists.

"The method of transmission is from sheep milk, sheep cheese, or from secretions from aborted fetuses, which is the main symptom of this disease," he said. "It's very hard to get milk and cheese and fetuses from six-year-old wethers from Australia..." he noted.

Kerin said there were many theories why the Saudis have acted as they have but he refused to discuss them. He agreed with a reporter that the dispute is a mystery.

"I want to get this trade back into operation without running into unproved allegations or hypotheses," he said.



Napoli may include Maradona

NAPOLI (R) — After weeks of wrangling, Diego Maradona may make his long awaited first appearance of the season in a Napoli shirt this weekend.

Maradona and club President Corrado Ferlaino have called a truce following the Argentine captain's unauthorised extended holiday in South America and, although many Napoli officials expect Maradona to delay his return until the UEFA Cup tie against Sporting Lisbon next week, Ferlaino does not favour any more delays.

Napoli may still be top of the table alongside Internazionale and Juventus but their disappointing goalless draw at Cesena seems to have convinced Ferlaino that Maradona's recall is a pressing matter.

"Let's not forget that from next Sunday onwards we will have our three foreigners back," he commented. Napoli are away to bottom-of-the-table Verona this weekend and will definitely be able to call on Brazilians Ricardo Alencar and Antonio Caraca, both back from international duty.

After a shaky start, Inter are beginning to show signs of the form that won them the title last season but Juventus continue to be the surprise team of the season.

They stormed to their second convincing win in three days on Wednesday by beating Fiorentina 3-1 at home, despite the absence of Russians Alexander Zavarov and Sergei Aleinikov and Portugal's Gil Rui Barros.

In Spain, the pressure is on Barcelona manager Johann Cruyff who endured fierce criticism following his side's 2-0 defeat to Valladolid in their opening league game last weekend.

Barcelona play Ossuna while Real Madrid's Welsh manager John Toshack takes his side to Castellon without new Argentine defender Oscar Ruggeri, still recovering from tendonitis and stomach trouble.

No such worries for Atletico Madrid coach Javier Clemente who is convinced his side are

destined for a great season.

"For me, Atletico Madrid is the best team in Europe," he said as his players prepared for their home game against Cadiz.

French leaders Bordeaux travel to fourth-placed Toulon with the task of breaking down one of the most solid defences in the league.

Toulon have won all four of their matches this season at the Stade Mayol without conceding a goal and Bordeaux will be without suspended West German striker Klaus Allofs. Allofs' Dutch striking partner Piet den Boer has proved a great buy, however, netting five times already.

Second-placed Marseille's game against Monaco has been postponed until November so Bordeaux's main challenge this weekend comes from Paris St Germain, a point behind in third place, who play their co-tenants at the Parc des Princes.

The focus of attention in the Netherlands this weekend will be the meeting between PSV Eindhoven and Ajax Amsterdam, despite the uncertain early season form of both clubs.

PSV have not rediscovered the style which made them Dutch champions in the last four seasons and are still seeking their first home win.

Brazilian striker Romario returned to the team as a second-half substitute last weekend, but it remains uncertain whether he will start against Ajax. Midfielder Gerald Vandenbrouck, who missed the Netherlands' friendly international with Denmark on Wednesday, should be available following a calf injury.

Ajax manager Leo Beenhakker is expected to field a much-changed line-up after his team slumped to their second defeat in five league matches at Twente Enschede last weekend.

League leaders Roda JC hope to stretch their unbeaten start to the season to six matches when they travel to mid-table Volendam but crisis club Feyenoord Rotterdam, with only one point from five games, have a tough fixture at home to Groningen.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

YUGOSLAVIA BEATS SCOTLAND 3-1: Yugoslavia qualified for the World Cup next year in Italy by beating Scotland 3-1 in a group five qualification soccer match in Zagreb. Scotland needs a tie in its two remaining group matches, away against France and home against Norway, to be sure to earn a berth in the world championships. Scorers for the Yugoslav team Wednesday were Srecko Katanec in the 54th, Alex McLeish (self goal) in the 56th and Zlatko Vujovic in the 60th minute.

DEFEAT IN FINLAND HITS WELSH WORLD CUP HOPES: Finland beat Wales 1-0 in a World Cup European group four qualifier on Wednesday, virtually ending already slim Welsh hopes of reaching next year's finals in Italy. Welsh manager Terry Yorath, who said before the match his team had to win to have any chance of qualifying, saw them outplayed in Helsinki's Olympic stadium by a Finnish side previously without a win in the group. The Netherlands and West Germany remain hot favourites to qualify but Finland could in theory overhaul them, depending on the outcome of their two remaining away games against the two leaders. Wales are now bottom of the group with just two points from four matches.

DORFNER GOAL ENDS IRELAND'S WINNING STREAK: West Germany ended Ireland's 10-match winning streak in Dublin on Wednesday when a thunderous equaliser from midfielder Hans Dorfner earned them a 1-1 draw in their soccer friendly. Ireland went ahead through Frank Stapleton in the 10th minute. Stapleton, recalled for his 70th cap, prodded home from close range after the ball had spun loose in the penalty area. It was Stapleton's 19th international goal, equalling Don Givens' all-time Irish scoring record. The West Germans equalised in the 33rd minute after Thomas Hasler had beaten two men on the right. He laid the ball back for Dorfner to hit a screaming 20-metre shot past goalkeeper Pat Bonner.

EAST GERMAN WOMEN PREPARE FOR WORLD CUP: East Germany's powerful women swept almost all opposition aside when they warmed up for the defence of their World Cup athletics crown at a three-nation meeting in Italy which ended Wednesday. In 16 women's events at the two-day meeting, the East Germans surged to 15 victories and 10 one-two finishes to win with 175 points to 88 for Italy and 70 for Czechoslovakia. Only Italian Ileana Salvador in the five-km walk resisted the East Germans, who fielded the same women's team that is favoured to achieve a fourth successive World Cup triumph in Barcelona next weekend.

SWEDEN AND ENGLAND BATTLE TO GOALLSS DRAW: Sweden held England to a goalless draw on Wednesday in a close-fought encounter which left both teams with excellent chances of qualifying for next summer's World Cup finals in Italy. England now need a point from their final European group two game against Poland to make certain of qualifying after a spirited performance exemplified by Terry Butcher, leading his country for the first time in the absence of the injured Bryan Robson. The Glasgow Rangers defender, playing with his head bandaged after an early mid-air collision with Swedish striker Johnny Ekstrom, played most of the match with blood streaming down his face and white Jersey had seven stitches inserted in his forehead at half-time. "His courage was absolutely outstanding. He was probably the best player on the pitch," England manager Bobby Robson said.

Magic Johnson gets honorary Ph.D

HOLLY SPRINGS, Mississippi (AP) — With tears in his eyes, Magic Johnson thanked Rust College for awarding him an honorary doctor of humanities degree in recognition of the NBA star's support of the United Negro College Fund.

He also announced Thursday a \$150,000 donation for improvement of the athletic facilities at the 925-student, historically black college.

"I don't want you to be the next Magic Johnson. I want you to be the next lawyer, doctor, teacher. We don't need more athletes. We need more black professionals. They make the difference," Johnson told a crowd of 2,500, mostly black students.

Johnson, who led the Los Angeles Lakers to five championships in the 1980s, offered three steps for realizing academic success: "Number one, decide what you want to do. Number two, work hard every day to achieve the goal. Number three, don't let anybody stop you from achieving the goal."

"It's time for the big game," Johnson said. "But it's the game of life. We can win, but you must believe that you can win, too. Pass the ball, but to other students. Do your best shot — in the classroom. Score more points, but on your school exams. Rebound, but from the mistake we all make in life. And above all, believe in God."

The 30-year-old Johnson, who has been named the National Basketball Association's most valuable player twice, told the students, "America knows me as an MVP (most valuable player), but they need to know you. You are an MVP, most valuable people, the future leaders of your communities."

Aouita to compete in World Cup

By Bert Rosenthal
The Associated Press

BARCELONA, Spain — Said Aouita, the world's outstanding distance runner, was added to the African team Thursday for the World Cup track and field meet, giving the three-day competition a tremendous boost.

In placing the mercurial Moroccan into the 5,000-metre race, the Africans dropped 1988 Olympic gold medalist John Nguni of Kenya.

"What we have said all along is clear," Garag Coulibaly, secretary general of the African Athletic Federation, said. "We are taking the best athletes at the moment. And at the moment, Aouita is better than Nguni over 5,000 metres."

"That's all there is to it." Nguni thought he had qualified for the team by winning the 5,000 metres at the recent African championships in Lagos, Nigeria, a meet that Aouita skipped to compete in the IAAF-Mobil Grand Prix circuit.

But Ammar Buras, an African coach, disagreed with that notion. "We never said Aouita was replacing Nguni," he said. "The African championships were never the selection for the World Cup."

"Our 3,000-metre Steeplechase champion is not Julius Kariuki. It is Azzedine Brahmi."

Brahmi won the 3,000 Steeplechase at the African championships, but Kariuki, the Olympic gold medalist from Kenya, is competing in the three-day World Cup, which begins Friday at Re-modelled 60,000-seat Olympic stadium, site of the opening and closing ceremonies, along with track and field, for the 1992 Olympics.

The addition of Aouita, world record-holder at 1,500, 2,000, 3,000 and 5,000 metres, plus holder of the world-best in the rarely run two-mile, gives the Africans powerful representation in the five distances race in which they won Olympic gold medals last year.

In addition to Aouita and Kariuki, the team includes Olympian Nixon Kiprotich of Kenya in the 800, 1987 world champion Abdi Bile of Somalia in the 1,500 and world junior record-holder Addis Abebe of Ethiopia in the 10,000.

Aouita will be joined by eight world record-holders in the finals-only meet featuring nine teams.

The others include four men: Briton's Sebastian Coe, world record-holder in the men's 800 who is running the 1,500; high jumper Javier Sotomayor of Cuba; shot putter Ulf Timmermann of East Germany; and discus thrower Jurgen Schult, also of East Germany.

The women are 10,000-metre runner Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway, long jumper Galina Chistyakova of the Soviet Union, shot putter Natalya Lisovskaya of the Soviet Union and javelin thrower Petra Felke of East Germany.

Kariuki, Timmermann, Schult, Lisovskaya and Felke also are among an impressive list of 1988 Olympic champions competing in the fifth World Cup, a meet held the year after the Olympics.

FIFA to discuss Brazil-Chile tie Sunday

ZURICH (R) — The organising committee of the 1990 World Cup will meet in Zurich Sunday to discuss the abandoned qualifying tie between Brazil and Chile in Rio de Janeiro on September 3.

An International Football Federation (FIFA) official said on Wednesday the special committee session at FIFA headquarters would start at 0800 GMT (1000 local) with Chairman Hermann Neuberger of West Germany presiding.

A news conference would follow at 1400 GMT (1600 local). The official added that a news blackout would be imposed till then.

The match came to a controversial end when Chile's goalkeeper was allegedly hit by a missile thrown from the crowd in the 69th minute.

Brazil, ahead 1-0 when the incident happened, needed only to draw to qualify for the 1990 finals in Italy. Argentine referee Juan Carlos Loustau waited 25 minutes for the Chilean team to return before suspending the game.

A FIFA official said on Tuesday that photographs were awaited which would help evaluate the incident.

He said reports had been received from the referee, a FIFA observer and a neutral general co-ordinator, Agustin Dominguez of Spain, sent to the Maracana stadium because of the tie's "high risk" classification.

Dominguez reviewed Sunday's events at FIFA headquarters late on Tuesday.

Brazilian soccer officials have accused Chile of faking the injury to goalkeeper Roberto Rojas and have expressed confidence that FIFA will award Brazil the match.

Chile have formally asked FIFA to order a replay on neutral ground.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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HOW TO THINK A HAND THROUGH

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A K Q 10
♥ 6 5 3
♦ 8 5 2
♣ A 9 4

WEST
♠ 7 6 3 2
♥ 10
♦ A 10 6
♣ Q J 10 7 3

EAST
♠ 9 5
♥ Q J 8
♦ K J 7
♣ K 8 6 5 2

SOUTH
♠ 8 4
♥ A K 9 7 5 2
♦ K 9 4 3
♣ Void

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠. Avoidance play at the table is something like guarding the foul lines in the late innings of a baseball game. In the latter case, you are prepared to give up a single to protect against the possibility of an extra base hit. In the former, you are willing to surrender a trick to a particular player to keep his partner off lead.

In this sequence, South's two-heart rebid promises a six-card suit.

North, therefore, judged his hand was quite suitable for game in hearts despite the fact that his hand was perfectly balanced.

West led the top of his club sequence, won by dummy's ace as declarer discarded a diamond. The reckless player cashes the ace-king of trumps; if they divide evenly, he is assured of an overtrick and can make a second overtrick if the ace of diamonds is with East.

The careful player realizes that he will probably have to lose a trump trick. He also counts that, even so, he has 10 tricks—five hearts, four spades and a club. The only danger to the hand is that East has the long trumps and, when he gains the lead, he can push a diamond through the king.

Once South has spotted the problem, the solution is simple enough. As long as East doesn't have all three missing honors, the contract is secure. At trick two declarer leads a low heart and, if East follows with the eight, he simply covers with the nine. If the cards are divided as above, West will win the trump trick; but he can do declarer no harm. Declarer wins any return, draws trumps and cashes his winners to fulfill his contract.

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THE Daily Crossword by Peter Smith

ACROSS

- 1 Baffly denizens
- 5 Baitless e.g.
- 10 Sour-looking
- 14 Give forth
- 15 Sailing vessel
- 16 Far-out
- 17 Projects org.?
- 18 Fountain drink
- 19 Dog days
- 20 Lay behind
- 21 Straight course
- 22 Not often
- 25 Scottish Gaelic
- 26 Small duck
- 28 Revealing pictures
- 33 Swimsuit part
- 36 Followed closely
- 38 On the briny
- 40 Help for 18A?
- 43 Alone
- 44 Vaccinate
- 45 Sly — fox
- 46 Russian Sky
- 48 Computer
- 49 Raucous
- 52 Gazed intently
- 57 Most orderly
- 60 Star over
- 61 Winter's base
- 64 Musical work
- 65 Great deal
- 66 Film
- 67 Dural
- 68 Rehears
- 69 Mug
- 70 God of war

DOWN

- 1 Defects
- 2 Low in Rome
- 3 Kial of rose
- 4 Composed
- 5 Handwound tree
- 6 Another's go
- 7 Help for 51A?
- 8 Bring down
- 9 Seared
- 10 Agitated
- 11 Southerly
- 12 — dagger which — before war?
- 13 Petrified org.
- 14 Writer Haily
- 15 Winter's base
- 16 Gambling game
- 17 Intended
- 18 Adjusted
- 19 Campaigner
- 20 — Mirror
- 21 Deafness
- 22 Narrative
- 23 Sport fish
- 24 Public disorder
- 25 Woody's son
- 26 Ma Kott
- 27 Eat with care
- 28 Address a multitude
- 29 Noted it
- 30 Sassy
- 31 Short ballets
- 32 Seared or scuffed
- 33 Calm greeting
- 34 Stern measure
- 35 Elch
- 36 Scourishes
- 37 — blue
- 38 Jacket type
- 39 Lowered abse.
- 40 Refined
- 41 Refined
- 42 Refined
- 43 Study room

Yesterday's Puzzle Solvers

1. Baffly denizens
2. Baitless e.g.
3. Sour-looking
4. Give forth
5. Sailing vessel
6. Far-out
7. Projects org.?
8. Fountain drink
9. Dog days
10. Lay behind
11. Straight course
12. Not often
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35. Mug
36. God of war
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70. Stern measure
71. Elch
72. Scourishes
73. — blue
74. Jacket type
75. Lowered abse.
76. Refined
77. Refined
78. Refined
79. Study room

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DANCE WITH A STRANGER
Shows: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

Mohammad Subhi & Sabrin in
AGENT NUMBER 13
(Arabic)
Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 5:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30



Police push back women demonstrators marching in Cape Town this week as part of the anti-apartheid movement's defiance campaign.

Ruling National Party retains majority

Rioting, deaths, brutality mark South Africa poll

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Election day rioting, deaths and accusations of police brutality have overshadowed predictions by the ruling National Party (NP) of a new era of peace for South Africa.

Anti-apartheid church leaders accuse the police of killing 22 people, including a pregnant teenager and a child, during crackdown on protests against the exclusion of blacks from Wednesday's parliamentary poll. The National Party was returned to office, but with a reduced majority.

The bloodshed in townships around Cape Town has jarred with pre-poll pledges by NP leader and acting President F.W. de Klerk that the new government would bring peace and prosperity and give the 25 million-strong black majority some say in national government.

Prominent Cape Town lawyer Essa Moosa, whose offices serve as a collection point for information from dissident groups, told reporters he feared the death toll from election night clashes could climb as high as 60.

"From information filtering through, from monitors in the field and from people who have been to the mortuary, it is clear

that the true figure is going to be much higher than 23, probably closer to 60," Moosa said.

But police have challenged the clerics to produce the evidence of police brutality, saying that 12 people died in bloody faction fighting between rival black groups.

"These people were killed during mob and street violence... we are unaware of any other deaths," a spokesman for Pretoria's Law and Order Ministry said.

The claims and counterclaims surrounding the Cape Town violence have pushed de Klerk's message of conciliation from the front pages, and has intensified calls for the world to shun Pretoria until it shows willingness to abandon apartheid.

The Mass Democratic Movement (MDM), organisers of a nationwide defiance campaign against the elections, said the success of their campaign had prompted Pretoria to increase its repressive measures.

"We call on the international community to intensify the isolation of apartheid on all fronts," the MDM said in a statement.

On the political front, all three parties in the White House of

Assembly claimed victory for their point of view in the elections.

The National Party, whose majority was slashed, said it had still received a mandate to carry out a programme of apartheid reform, giving blacks a limited say in national politics.

The hardline Conservative Party, which advocates a return to strict apartheid, said its increased share of the vote and consolidation as the official opposition party had paved the way for greater success in future elections.

And the anti-apartheid Democratic Party pointed out that it has enjoyed the biggest surge in support proportionately.

With one result remaining, the NP has 93 of the 166 seats available, the Conservatives had 39 and the Democrats 33.

A further 12 seats will be awarded at a later date according to the proportional breakdown of seats won.

Eyewitness accounts

Iris Dyanthi said she used a razor blade to slice pellets from the wounds of black squatters hit by police shotgun fire and comforted a dying five-year-old girl hit in the stomach.

Across the sandy flats set aside under apartheid for Cape Town's non-white people, Dr. Louis Reynolds said he treated 12 coloured (mixed-race) youths for gunshot wounds and sent seven of them to hospital with potentially life-threatening injuries.

Dyanthi, who is black, and Reynolds, who is white, were just two of the dozens of people drawn in by circumstance or aid agencies to treat the victims of Wednesday's election night rioting in Cape Town.

Partly cleared barricades of concrete, wood and burned rubber bore testimony Thursday to the clashes that continued until well after midnight.

In every area there were smashed windows, scattered tear gas and shotgun cartridges and occasional smudges of dried blood.

Dyanthi, 47, lives in a shack and works for an animal welfare agency that rounds up and treats stray dogs, cats and horses in the sand dune shantytown of Khayelitsha.

She told reporters in Moosa's office she found Nonthunzi Mashebele, five, lying beside a fence while she was trying to help people caught up in the night of bloody protest.

Aquino faces disarray in party

MANILA (R) — Philippine President Corason Aquino faced disarray in her ruling coalition Friday, with charges of gun-running against congressmen and the resignation of party chief Ramon Mitra.

Mitra confirmed he was stepping down as president of the LDP (Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino), which commands an overwhelming majority in Congress, as an apparent split emerged between party leaders.

Aquino called a hastily-scheduled news conference Thursday to deny that Congressman Jose Cojuangco, her younger brother who is also secretary general of the LDP, was involved in a gun-smuggling scandal.

"It's easy for my enemies to hit anybody who is close to me. Maybe they cannot hit me directly, so they have to attack the people around me," Aquino said.

She announced an official investigation into the illegal import of 300 guns intercepted by customs officials at Manila airport Tuesday.

Nicanor de Guzman, a congressman and friend of Cojuangco, said he was taking indefinite leave after a congressional investigating panel said it found cir-



Corason Aquino

He told reporters he wanted to free himself from political infighting and give younger politicians a chance.

Sources in congress said the dispute was part of a struggle over who would run for the presidency in 1992, with Mitra a likely candidate and Cojuangco pressing Aquino behind the scenes to run again.

Along with the latest gun-smuggling scandal to hit congress and the political jockeying in the LDP, Aquino faces falling popularity across the country of 60 million people and a faltering economy.

In a fresh indication that the economy was falling off-target, the central bank said its international reserves had dropped to a level equal to just one month's imports.

The Philippine peso also hit a low of 22 against the U.S. dollar. They were the latest in a series of poor economic figures to come out this month showing that inflation and interest rates are rising and the economy growing more slowly than last year despite increased investment.

Mitra, who was one of the main organisers of Aquino's campaign in elections in 1986 which helped topple former President Ferdinand Marcos, said he would step down as LDP leader from Sept. 16. He will stay on as speaker of the house of representatives.

Dutch nurses detained
Security forces have detained

Salvador rebels halt sabotage campaign

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Salvadoran rebels Thursday announced a pause in their economic sabotage campaign and asked the government to respond in kind to make peace negotiations possible.

The rebel leaders did not announce a time or date for the talks. They said differences over a mediator still clouded the prospects for a dialogue with El Salvador's rightist government.

President Alfredo Cristiani said Wednesday his administration had accepted an invitation from the rebel Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) to begin talks sometime between Sunday and Sept. 14.

Rebel fighters will stop sabotaging telephone and electrical facilities and stop planting land mines and booby traps at midnight Sunday, leaders of the front told a news conference.

"The FMLN will maintain these unilateral measures during a sufficiently prudent time for the armed forces and the government, to take corresponding steps that will contribute to creating a serious climate for negotiation," said a rebel communiqué that was read at the news conference.

The leaders would not say how long would be "sufficiently prudent."

They called on the armed forces and the government to

stop bombing civilian areas and using mines and booby traps, to end the arrest and torture of students, workers and other activists, to stop attacks on journalists, to suspend the draft and to allow the immediate, unrestricted return of all refugees.

There was no immediate response from the government.

The Marxist-led FMLN has been fighting a series of U.S.-backed Salvadoran government for nearly 10 years. The civil war has claimed an estimated 70,000 lives, most of them civilians.

The last talks between the government and the rebels came in 1987, after a nearly three-year

pause.

The FMLN also said that talks are impossible without a mediator and accused the government of rejecting anyone from the Roman Catholic Church. The government has said only that the archbishop is out of the country and cannot attend.

The rebels want San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera Damas or another church representative to mediate.

Martinez said the FMLN and the government have communicated only through the press.

Both Cristiani and the FMLN leaders have said the talks would most likely be somewhere in Mexico.

Cuban troops begin Ethiopia withdrawal

ADDIS ABABA (R) — A first batch of 100 Cuban soldiers left Ethiopia Friday after Havana announced a withdrawal of all its remaining troops in the East African country, a Cuban diplomat said.

He declined to say how many Cuban troops were still in Ethiopia, but said it was less than the 3,000 widely cited in international press reports.

The troops, who left on a Cuban military transport plane, were seen off at Addis Ababa airport by Cuban Ambassador Antonio Perez Herrero and members of Cuba's military mission to Ethiopia, the diplomat told Reuters.

The Cuban armed forces said in a statement in Havana Thursday that Cuban troops sent to Ethiopia to help the Marxist government in a war against Somalia start leaving in two days.

At the height of the fighting in 1978, Cuba had about 20,000

troops in Ethiopia, but in 1984 it began reducing the number in the African state from 10,500 to 3,000.

The first Cuban military advisers were sent to Ethiopia in April 1977 and later Cuban troops took part in the fighting that led to the defeat of the Somali forces.

Cuba's announcement coincided with the start of peace talks in the southern U.S. city of Atlanta Thursday between the Ethiopian government and guerrillas fighting for independence of the northern province of Eritrea.

The Cuban diplomat in Addis Ababa said more troops would leave for home over the next few days, but he gave no timetable for completing the withdrawal.

The conflict with Somalia, which does not recognise the border imposed on it during the colonial era, ended in 1978 with Ethiopia regaining control of all its territory.

Diplomats in east Africa say the

number of Ethiopian troops subsequently fell to about 2,000 and that following the signing of a peace agreement between Ethiopia and Somalia in April last year there was little reason for the Cubans' continued presence.

The talks in Atlanta between the Ethiopian government and the secessionist Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), are being attended by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter as an independent observer.

The Cuban withdrawal from Ethiopia follows an agreement earlier this year to withdraw up to 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola as part of a tripartite agreement between Angola, Cuba and South Africa to secure independence for South African-ruled Namibia.

But diplomats in East Africa said the Cuban troops in Ethiopia did not play a significant role in fighting anti-government rebels.

China maintains tough line

PEKING (R) — Peking authorities repeated Friday their demand that rioters give themselves up and hand in weapons taken from troops in June, as the capital began preparations for the 40th anniversary of Communist rule.

The Peking daily reprinted a June notice offering rewards for informers and stern punishment for "counter-revolutionary rebels" who failed to give themselves up, suggesting anti-government resistance was continuing despite a three-month-old crackdown.

The paper said it had published the notice to "further advance the task of gathering stolen and lost weapons and explosives."

"The broad mass of cadres, workers, university students and all citizens should vigorously expose and report the crimes of rebel elements. Those failing to report information or hiding criminals will take legal responsibility," the notice said.

Chinese sources say authorities fear attacks on martial law troops or government buildings during

Oct. 1 celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic.

Several soldiers stationed on the city's streets have died at the hands of unknown attackers since June 3 and 4, when the army killed hundreds of civilians to crush pro-democracy unrest.

Other official reports said there would be no military parade through the capital on Oct. 1 but that more than 100,000 civilians would take part in an organised "grand gala."

Tiananmen Square, which has been sealed off by troops since June 4, will be decorated by huge flower displays later this month and civilians permitted to sightsee "in orderly mass groups," the reports said.

A statue celebrating "workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals," is to be erected in the north end of the square — the area where protesting students built a huge "goddess of democracy" statue that was crushed by a tank on June 4.

Firework displays, formation

dancing by teams organised in Peking workplaces and performances by a military band will be held both in the square and public parks, the reports said.

In recent weeks workmen have been seen replacing flagstones on the square, many of which were charred by fire when troops cleared away thousands of students and their tents in June. Other slabs bore student graffiti attacking China's hardline Premier Li Peng and calling for democracy.

Peking launches an annual drive to enforce laws and regulations in the run-up to the Oct. 1 national day, but this year's preparations are more strict than usual, Chinese residents said.

Illegal migrant peasant workers have been ordered back to the countryside, bringing some open-air labour markets to a halt.

Shops in the capital will be stocked with "30 per cent more goods than on other national days to ensure a grand holiday," the official New China News Agency said.



East Germans shout, "We want to get out," during a demonstration in Leipzig last week. East German security police broke up the protest in which hundreds of emigration-seekers participated. An unknown number of protesters were arrested.

Diplomacy fails to solve German refugee dilemma

BONN (AP) — The government accused East Germany Thursday of trying to disrupt talks on the fate of 6,500 East German refugees awaiting passage to the West.

West Germany launched a diplomatic offensive in Bonn, East Berlin and Prague, but the flurry of high-level talks failed to break an impasse on the refugees.

More than 6,000 East Germans frustrated with the lack of reform under East Berlin's rigid leadership have fled to West Germany through Hungary in recent weeks.

Another 6,000 are huddled in Hungarian tent cities and nearly 500 are in Bonn's missions in Eastern Europe demanding the right to emigrate to West Germany.

Hungary promised a week ago it would not force any East Germans to return home. West German politicians said the Hungarians had agreed to allow the refugees to migrate to West Germany.

However, Hungary has since refused to authorise the refugees' departure, calling on East Germany and West Germany to work out a solution.

Czechoslovakia has taken the same view, the Bonn Foreign Ministry indicated in a statement released late Thursday.

It said Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had dispatched a senior envoy, Dieter Kastrup, to meet with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes to discuss the East Germans crowding Bonn's embassy there.

Johanes said the refugees' fate depended on an agreement between Bonn and East Berlin.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's chief of staff, Rudolf Seiters, met with East Germany's top diplomat here, Horst Neubauer, but a statement issued by Bonn indicated the talks made little if any headway.

"The recent public comments from the East German side can only be seen as an attempt to disturb the negotiations and to shift responsibility elsewhere for resolving the problem," the government statement said.

East Germany's ambassador to Hungary, Gerd Veltes, held a news conference for Hungarian reporters and restated East Berlin's promise that those who return voluntarily will not be punished.

Veltes denied East Germany demanded the refugees be forcibly returned but again characterised West Germany's decision to give them shelter as interference in domestic affairs.

Hungarian government spokesman Zoltan Bajnok told reporters "a few days are still required" before the East Germans can be released, but he refused to be more specific.

There also were talks in East Berlin Thursday between officials of the East German Foreign Ministry and Bonn's representative to East Germany, Franz Berthele. West Germany does not recognise East German sovereignty, and therefore does not send an ambassador there.

Both sides agreed to keep the East Berlin talks confidential.

According to the West German government statement, Seiters told Neubauer that Bonn "expressly rejected" an accusation by the official East German news agency, ADN, claiming Bonn had reneged on a deal to clear out the 116 refugees from the West German mission in East Berlin.

Seiters reaffirmed that Bonn will not force anyone to leave the mission's protection, the statement said.

COLUMN

Museum coolness sends thief to sleep

BAGHDAD (R) — The Baghdad Museum for Popular Heritage has found a new deterrent for thieves — its air conditioning. With summer temperatures soaring over 50 degrees centigrade, a modern Ali Baba who ransacked exhibits fell fast asleep in the air-conditioned lounge beside his loot. "Sleep is irresistible in such coolness," he told police as he was led away, Al Thawra newspaper reported.

Picasso self-portrait goes to auction

NEW YORK (AP) — The family of Joan Whitney Payson, which sold Vincent van Gogh's "Irises" two years ago for \$53.9 million, hopes to fetch a similar price Nov. 15 for an early Picasso self-portrait. Sotheby's said Thursday that "Au Lapin Agile," named after a tavern frequented by the artist, has been consigned by Mrs. Payson's daughter, Linda de Roulet, who kept the Picasso in her home in Manhattan, on Long Island. She inherited it from her mother, a philanthropist, co-owner of a racing stable and owner of the New York Mets baseball team, who died in 1975. Mrs. De Roulet's brother, John Whitney Payson, sold "Irises" Nov. 11, 1987, setting a record price for any painting sold at auction. "We are just thrilled to have this association, which has been such a happy one for us for obvious reasons," said John L. Marion, Chairman of Sotheby's North America.

Made-to-order gold busts on sale

TOKYO (R) — For the Japanese rich who have lost interest in pebbles gold coins or bars, a Tokyo jeweller is selling massive made-to-order busts of pure gold. "On the back of booming jewelry business, we thought it would sell fairly well," said Toshiro Saito, managing director of Yamazaki Company Limited in central Tokyo. Estimated cost for a standard size 21-centimetre high bust with three kilograms of gold is about 11.5 million yen (\$78,600). Saito said he first got an idea of starting the business when a new religious sect ordered a gold bust of its founder. "That time it took several dozen kilograms. But then we thought a smaller size could also sell to individuals," he said.

French star charged with fraud over ring

GRASSE (R) — A former French television star was charged with fraud Thursday after accusations that a "good-luck" ring she promoted enriched its sellers but disappointed thousands of her fans who ordered it. Daniele Gilbert was remanded in custody after being charged in court in the southern town of Grasse. She was arrested at her Paris suburban home Wednesday. No plea was taken Gilbert, 46, in a familiar face in France where she hosted a mid-day variety show for the private TF-1 television channel in the 1970s.

Overnight budgie files again

OSLO (R) — Tino the six-year-old budgerigar can fly again after surgery removed some of the fat that had made him so overweight he could barely hop. "If we had waited any longer, Tino wouldn't even have managed to hop around much longer," veterinary surgeon Espen Odberg told the daily Verdens Gang. The alternative to the operation, with Tino under full anaesthetic on the operating table, would have been a strict diet and exercise programme, Odberg said.

Global weather

(major world cities)		MIN.		MAX.		Weather
		F	C	F	C	
AMSTERDAM	11	52	16	81	28	Clear
ATHENS	20	68	30	85	30	Cloudy
BAHRAIN	31	88	39	102	38	Clear
BANGKOK	24	75	31	89	32	Cloudy
Buenos Aires	03	37	31	89	27	Clear
CAIRO	21	70	32	90	30	Clear
CHICAGO	19	67	26	82	29	Rain
COPENHAGEN	11	52	18	84	19	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	08	48	24	82	24	Clear
GENEVA	07	45	22	72	22	Clear
HONG KONG	27	81	31	88	32	Clear
ISTANBUL	17	63	25	77	25	Cloudy
LONDON	17	63	21	70	21	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	16	60	26	78	26	Clear
MADRID	14	57	30	69	18	Rain
MEXICO	28	82	42	108	38	Clear
MONTREAL	20	68	26	82	28	Clear
MOSCOW	10	53	27	81	27	Clear
NEW DELHI	25	77	35	95	35	Clear
NEW YORK	16	64	26	77	28	Clear
PARIS	18	56	25	77	27	Clear
ROME	16	61	27	81	27	Cloudy
SYDNEY	10	50	21	70	21	Clear
TOKYO	17	63	25	80	26	Cloudy
VIENNA	14	57	24	75	24	Clear